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ROUTED AFGHANS

ERAL ROBERTS'S GREAT VICTORY

Attack Made Upon the British Lines by the Allied Tribes—The Hill Signals—How the Attack Was Received—The Afghan Retreat.

...ndon, December 29.—The viceroy of ...dia, under date of the 27th instant, announces that a telegram from Gerral Roberts reports the defeat and dispersion of the ...rces around Cabul on the 23d instant, ...ior to the arrival of General Gough. ...The dispatch from General Roberts, dated ...ghazi, confirms the above and gives the details ...ereof. "Desultory attacks were kept up ...esterday, during which information ...ceived that a general attack would be ...de at daybreak to-day. A large num... of the enemy were seen occupying a ...ge hill and approaching nearer as it ...ew dark, at 6 p. m. This morning a ...ht was lighted on Asmai ...ak. We had been apprised ...t this would be the enemy's ...r attack, and immediately after ...ack commenced on three sides. We ...re already prepared for it on the south ...de. The enemy did not show much ...ction, but on the northeast corner ...Asmai heights some thousands col... and evidently contemplated an as... General Hugh Gough, ably ...ported by Colonel Jenkins, commanded ...s soon as the enemy's intention ...s developed I determined on a ...ttack with the cavalry and artil... These issued by a gorge between ...ai heights, opened fire on the ene... flank and speedily dislodged ...m. The cavalry pursued and ...ut numbers of the enemy, ...ral points and hastily re... We have now occupied ...eserted villages, particulary those ...Butkak road. General Charles ...'s camp is visible six miles to the ...uth from General Robert, dated ...ay 28th as follows: "Our success yes... was complete. The enemy's loss ...s great. Our losses were five killed, in... Captain Dunbar and Lieutenant ...f the engineers, by premature ...plosion when blowing up the towers of ...Shering village, and forty-three ...unded, the majority of whom are ...ght well. Those of the enemy ...ho fell in Cabul went straight to their houses ...f defeat. The Kahistanis and Logaris ...ho fled in Cabul a few hours, but all fled ...during the night. Two of the enemy's ...hiefs, Mushki Alim, a priest, and Mah... Jan, fled early in the day. Another ...chief leader is reported to have fled, ...Yakoob Khan's eldest son, towards ...Ghazni. The cavalry have gone in pur... Kalla Hissar and the city will be ...in possession of this afternoon. The ...city will be occupied, if it ap... certain that there is no danger ...from hidden mines of powder. Yakoob ...Khan's wife and the mother and daughter ...of Ameer Akbar Khan, who are reported ...to complete flight and who have done ...their power to induce the Afghans ...to bring to Shirpur to-day. I have ...decapitated General Bright to push for... the detachments from Jag... to Lelibaba and Lalaband, ...and a force to occupy Butkak ...Pass. Communication with India ...will thus be rapidly restored. General ...Gough's brigade arrived this morn... A slight snow fell last night. Ali ...Akbar Khan, referred to ...by General Roberts, was the ...active opponent of the British ...force, and his daughter is reported to have ...buried twenty thousand pounds among ...the Afghans to incite them to the present ...revolt."

...The dispatch says the Afghans who ...fled to Shirpur on ...General Roberts at Shirpur on ...the 24th numbered 6,000. The ground ...against the counting of the returns specified therein, have been considered by us. These protests allege that said returns shall not be counted because they were not made up in open town meeting, but were made after the meeting closed, in some private offices or store, when no one but a portion of the municipal officers were present, and in some cases only a clerk. This condition of things in several cases has been proved by our entire satisfaction, and we have rejected the returns thus defective in our tabulations. In the case of the town of Stoneham an affidavit signed by two selectmen establishes the fact that they signed the returns in blank, and that the town clerk took them home and filled them up, and that the selectmen have no knowledge of what the returns contain. For the foregoing reasons we have rejected the returns purporting to give the votes of the towns of Jay, Stoneham, Lisbon, Webster and Searsport have also been rejected because they were not sealed up in open town meeting.

By means of these rejections five persons will receive seats in the legislature who would not have been thus seated had the returns from the aforesaid towns been made up as the constitution requires. They are James O. White, of the Jay district; Lewis Voter, of the Farmingham district; N. Bradbury, of the Stoneham district; Joshua E. Jourdan, of the Searsport district. The supreme court have held that municipal officers shall sign the returns with their own hands, or make their marks, otherwise the returns cannot be counted. We have found several returns fatally defective in this particular and have accordingly rejected them. By this rule laid down by the court. The New Sharon return has also been rejected by us. This rejection offsets the election of one republican. We found several returns fatally defective because they were not attested by the town clerk. The supreme court held that such returns were not legal, and we have rejected them. They are quite numerous, but we shall specify only such as affect the result of the election.

The representative return from the twn of Lebanon is one of them. Its rejection affects the election of one representative, viz.: Stephen D. Lord. Vanesebero and Albany are like cases, and the rejection of returns from these towns affects the election of two representatives. Representative districts in most cases are composed of several towns. In some of the towns the full Christian names of the candidates seem to have been used, and in others only initials, and we hesitated as to whether we could count the initial names with the full names. In an examination of the law we find that the supreme court (vol. 64, page 506) has held that the governor and council must count them as distinct and separate persons. By adopting this rule laid down by the court the election of representatives seems to be affected, viz.: F. W. Dexter: Aaron H. Woodcock, of the Eanforth district; James W. Clarke, of Newcastle; John H. Irown, of the Hodgdon district, and James H. Leighton, of the Gouldsboro district. The revised statutes require that in case of plantations, in addition to the forms required by towns, that a list of the voters of the plantations be sent to the secretary of state, otherwise that the returns from such plantations be not counted. We found the returns from several of the plantations irregular in this particular and we have specified them on our tabulations. It will there appear that the rejection of those returns affects the election of two representatives. The statute requirement of setting forth in the returns the whole number of ballots in many cases was not complied with. We have found that it has been the practice of the governor and council for many years to reject such returns, and we have not deemed it safe to deviate from this long-established interpretation of the law, so fully recognized by our predecessors, and in making our tabulations have omitted all such returns. It will be perceived that these rejections affect the election of several representatives. In the county of Washington one candidate for the senate seems to have been voted for in some of the towns of his county by the name of John T. Wallace, Jr., and in others by the name of John T. Wallace, but we have tabulated the votes as two different men. We therefore have no legal knowledge that the same person is meant.

Two sets of returns were sent in to the secretary of state from the town of Fairfield, each of which contradicts the other, and as it was impossible from the conflicting character of the returns, to determine the result of the election in that town, we have rejected the returns from that town in our tabulations. The rejection affects the election of one representative. Accompanying and attached to the representative return from the town of Skowhegan there was a statement signed by the selectmen that a certain number of ballots were processed as being illegal, under section 29, chapter 4, of the revised statutes. One of the ballots objected to was attached to the returns. The selectmen, in their certificate, state how many of such ballots were thrown, and in this certificate they inform the governor and council that they make the return subject to the legality or illegality of that kind of ballot. The ballot was in the form of an ordinary sheet of paper, folded in two leaves. On one of the pages half of the candidates' names are printed, and on the next page the balance of the names of the candidates appear. We are fully satisfied that that kind of ballot is clearly in violation of the letter and spirit of the foregoing named statute, and we have accordingly rejected a number of such ballots in making our tabulations.

A protest is filed against counting the returns from the town of Cherryfield on the ground that the officers who attested the returns were not legal officers. Affidavits presented with the protest establish the fact that one of the selectmen was a foreigner and could not legally hold the office of selectman. The supreme court have held that a board of town officers consisting of less than three is not a legal board; acting upon this opinion we have rejected the returns from Cherryfield.

This affects the election of one representative. Several protests and affidavits to support them were refered to us, asking the rejection of the returns on account of bribery and intimidation of voters and on account of legal defects in calling the town meeting; also on account of improper check lists.

The copy of the record presented to us from the town of Skowhegan shows that for the election in that town only one copy of the warrant was posted, and the record does not show that that one was posted in the town. Objection to counting the vote of the city of Auburn was made because voters' names were added to the check lists in three of the wards, in violation of law, while voting was going on on election day. Affidavits filed fully establish that fact, and other affidavits show a similar condition of things in other cities. We consider these facts as not legally cognizable by the governor and council as a canvassing board, and we have disregarded them in our tabulations. We recommend the reference of all such papers to the legislature. The returns from Portland are defective because they do not comply with the constitutional requirement which provides that the names of all persons receiving votes shall be stated in the returns. A large number of votes were retured from the said city as "scattering," and there was no possible means afforded by the returns to determine for whom such votes were thrown.

The returns from the cities of Saco, Lewiston, Bath and Rockland are fatally defective, because they were not signed by a majority of aldermen. Under the statutes and by the decisions of the court such returns cannot be counted and we have been obliged to reject them. It will devolve upon the house of representatives to determine, in the first instance and finally, who have been elected to the house from these cities, as we have no legal evidence before us to determine that question.

A CARD FROM THE GOVERNOR.

THE following explanatory card from Governor Garcelon was published yesterday:

AUGUSTA, ME., December 28.—The difficulty grows out of the fact that the governor and council confine themselves to the constitutional and legal provisions in tabulating and counting the votes as returned by the municipal officers. The constitution makes certain things to be done by them imperative law, supplements others and our supreme court have given their official opinion as to what is to be done under certain circumstances. Every year there have been defective returns rejected that are not counted for non-compliance with the constitutional or legal provisions. But this year, in addition to usual occurrences in this direction, a sort of mildew or epidemic seems to have infected several of our larger cities. These returns are fatally defective not as only would appear to an ordinary mind, but decided by rules laid down by our highest judicial tribunal. It is alleged, however, that by the law passed in 1877 the governor and council have authority to make alterations or amendments of returns, but unfortunately for their claim that law is even constitutional as applicable to senators and representatives, and only the correction of returns to the record made in open town meetings, and in cases where an attempt has been made for a correction of the record, if any existed, was found before the returns. The simple and only question, therefore, is, shall the governor and council follow the mandates of the constitution, law and judicial decisions explanatory thereof, or in obedience to popular clamor violate their oaths of office, trample the constitution under their feet, and forfeit not only all self-respect, but that which they have a right to claim both from friends and foes so long as they adhere to their line of duty. ALONZO GARCELON.

THE PETITION BOX.

A large number of petitions were forwarded to Governor Garcelon to-night, praying that he will refer all matters in dispute, touching the election of members of the legislature, to the supreme judicial court. At a meeting of the citizens of Augusta, Saturday evening, ten were appointed to co-operate with the civil authorities in devising measures for the peace and protection of the city during the present excitement.

LOTT MORRILL'S PROPOSITION.

Hon. L. Morrill on Saturday replied to Governor Garcelon's letter relating to the points to be submitted to the judgment of the court, and suggested the following questions:

1. Is it the duty of the governor and council, in canvassing the returns for senators and representatives to the legislature, to allow corrections therein by the record under the constitution and laws of the state, and to what cases can such corrections extend? If not their duty, do they then a right or power to allow such corrections at their option?

2. Is a return signed by less than a majority of the aldermen of a city so defective that it cannot be counted as it stands? If so shall the duly attested copy of the record be substituted for it and legally counted? The cases of Lewiston, Bath, Rockland and Saco are referred to.

3. Is the ballot which places the number of votes opposite the word "scattering," so defective that it cannot be counted when the whole number of votes so placed added to any minority candidate would still leave a clear plurality to another candidate, and if decided not is its face can it be corrected by the record? The case referred to is of the city of Portland.

4. If the return has not the si nature of the town clerk, as in the case of Lebanon and Albion, can a duly attested copy of the record substituted therefor and the vote be legally counted?

5. Have the governor and council any right to reject the return bearing the personal signatures of the clerk and a majority of the municipal officers, because from evidence allunde they are satisfied it was not signed or sealed in open town meeting, or was signed by selectmen in blank at the meeting and after adjournment was filled in by the clerk, or because one of the selectmen signed the return in blank, filling in the name of the town and county before the town meeting, the other two signing and sealing in open town meeting? The cases of Jay, Stoneham, Lisbon and other towns are referred to. Or because the return was sent to the secretary of state's office unsealed, as is alleged in the case of Searsport; or because the record specified in the constitution, article 4, paragraph 1, section 5, was not made in the presence of the selectmen and in the open town meeting, as is alleged in the cases of Webster, Lisbon and other towns; especially of the written memorandum of persons voted for; also the number of votes for each person against his name is made by the clerk in the presence of the selectmen in open town meeting, though not put upon the record book of the town till after the meeting adjourned, or because one of the selectmen, supposing him an alien, as alleged in the case of Cherryfield, all other signatures being regular in all respects; or because the de facto officers who sign the returns from any cause were not legally elected or legally disqualified from holding office; or because the returns are attested by the clerk pro tem, as in the case of Vanceboro; or by the deputy clerk, as in the case of Searsboro, or because the second return was sent to the secretary of state differing from the first in the number of votes returned for the various candidates. Under the facts of the Greenfield case, have the governor and council any right to receive evidence on either of the above points, and if so on which?

6. Is it competent for the governor and council, when a return states the names of persons voted for and the number of votes for each, and each signature is genuine, to submit evidence allunde as to any neglect in the town officers before or at the town meeting to comply with any of the various requirements of the constitution and laws?

7. Is it the duty of the governor and council to have they the right to reject the returns because the whole number of ballots is not stated thereon, as in Ottisfield and other towns, or because the whole number of ballots stated differs from the sum of votes returned from the several candidates, as in the case of Farmington and other towns?

8. Has the ballot with the names of candidates printed in two columns instead of one a distinguishing mark within the meaning of the statute so that it should not be received into the ballot-box? If so received and returned, is it not the duty of the governor and council to count it, even if a protest with the specimen ballot is annexed to and sealed up with the return by the selectmen, and the return made subject to the legality of the ballot as alleged in the case of Skowhegan?

9. Should the votes returned as cast for Ithim Burnham and John Burnam, be counted for the same or two persons, or the votes returned for Alfred Cushman and Alford Cushman, or for James W. Clark and James W. Clarke, or for John T. Wallace and John T. Wallace, Jr.,—are these and all other errors in names and initials of persons voted for correctable by the record?

10. If the vote of the first candidate named in a return is carried out in letters and figures and the votes of the three succeeding candidates are indicated by ditto marks, should the votes returned for the last three candidates be rejected and state if any defect exists in such a return, is it correctable by the record.

11. Have the governor and council the right to reject the return on the ground that two or more of the signatures were forged or written by one hand without evidence from either of the officers purporting to sign, as in the case of Webster, Lisbon, New Sharon, and other towns, or have they the right to reject such returns on any evidence submitted by one party without first giving notice to the other party and giving him the right to introduce counter evidence, or have they a right to act on or consider any protests, affidavits or papers outside of the returns, unless upon the point that the signatures of the subscribing officers were not affixed with their own hands; or have they a right to reject any return on account of such protests, affidavits or papers taken ex parte and filed by one party without the knowledge of the other, without first giving to such adverse party notice, and right to introduce counter evidence?

12. Should the return herewith annexed from the town of Gouldsbero be counted for Oliver P. Brogdon or Oliver B. Brogdon, all other towns in the same class being returned for Oliver P. Brogdon?

13. When the governor and council decide that there is no return from a city or town on which a representative can be summoned to the legislature, is it their duty to take such steps as will insure to the voters of such city or town a new election by which they can secure a representative in the legislature? The cases of five disfranchised cities are referred to.

14. Have the governor and council the right, and is it their duty to recall any certificate of election improperly or erroneously issued to any senator or representative, or if they cannot recall a certificate, have they the right and is it their duty to issue a new certificate to a person entitled thereto under this opinion of the courts?

The general opinion is that Governor Garcelon will not submit to the supreme court questions propounded by Governor Morrill. The republicans will be prepared for this and will present questions through the majority of the members of the last senate, as it is thought such proceeding would conform to law. The disposition is to exhaust every legal means before others are tried. Mayor Nash, of this city, to-day addressed a letter to Governor Garcelon, urging him not to call out the militia or assemble the legislature, as that would provoke the bringing of forces from the other side. He also states that the extra police force provided by the city is amply able to preserve the public peace.

AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

Captain Lynch, of the Montgomery Guards of Portland, has notified his men to be ready to march at an instant's notice, from which it is inferred that the company, with the light infantry, will be called to Augusta.

Governor Garcelon went to Belfast today to attend a meeting called to sustain the course of the governor and council. A similar meeting was held this evening in Rockland.

PREPARING FOR DEFENSE.

The governor sent for the mayor this afternoon to consult with him in regard to a proper police force for preserving order on the reassembling of the legislature. The mayor has just finished writing a communication to his excellency on the subject, and conveying it in person. Mayor Nash was courteously received, and assured the governor that all needed preparations had been made for keeping the peace. Two hundred extra policemen had been already appointed, and this number would be increased if the exigencies of the case required it. He said we were able to keep order, and begged the governor not to bring troops to the capital, or make preparations for arming them. He thought the citizens of Augusta would bear him out in these assurances. The governor talked quite freely and informed the mayor that he had great dislike of the idea of bringing troops here and should not do it if peace could be maintained in any other way. It would be his duty to preserve order and prevent interference with members of the legislature.

WHAT THE MAYOR OF AUGUSTA HAS TO SAY.

The interview ceased here and the mayor handed the governor the following communication:

CITY OF AUGUSTA, Mayor's Office December 29—To His Excellency Alonzo Garcelon, governor of Maine—Sir: The excited condition of the public concerning the legislature that is soon to assemble induces me to address your excellency upon a matter of grave public importance. The people of Augusta are loyal to the legally constituted authorities of the state in exercise of their lawful act and duty, and would feel great pain and mortification at any lawless act or lack of decorum on the part of an excited populace in connection with the organization of the legislature, and I am warranted in hereby tendering to the state the services of hundreds of our citizens, should a force unhappily be needed for the keeping of peace in the capital district or elsewhere in the city. Our city has increased its police to two hundred good men of different political parties and these and any necessary additional are at the state's disposal to carry out any request which the state authorities will communicate to me touching the maintenance of order and the consequent protection of the public peace. I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that your excellency will feel justified in relying upon the services of our citizens thus freely tendered, and by so doing will see no necessity for calling out troops to perform the same duty. Your excellency will pardon me for suggesting that the occupation of the state house with armed men, or the placing of war material therin, will tend to disturb the public mind. The approaching legislature is the oth that has assembled in that building in as many consecutive years, and never before, even in the excitement of civil war, with thousands of troops encamped near by, has it required the services of a single policeman to preserve order in its halls. Its doors have always been open to the ingress and egress of all well-behaved citizens, and I trust your excellency will see that the character of the building in that regard will be sacredly maintained. The great aversion of people to any other course is suggestively witnessed by the recent resistance in Bangor to the removal of war material supposed to be destined for the state house. That incident in connection with many suggestions in public print has induced me to address this letter to your excellency. Your excellency will perceive that if the party to the controversy shall arm, the other will do the same, and with both parties armed, a conflict might ensue which all would deeply deplore. I feel confident that no troops are called out by the state authorities, no body of armed men will come to the capital on the assembling of the legislature, and the civil police of our city will be amply competent to deal with all cases, of individual disorder that may arise. With great respect, your obedient servant,

[Signed] CHARES E. NASH, Mayor.

The governor remarked that he would take matter into consideration.

THE BELFAST MEETING.

Hayford hall was packed to its utmost capacity this evening in response to a call for a large and enthusiastic meeting to support the governor and council. The meeting was called to order by Wm. F. Calhoune, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Rust was chosen chairman. In his opening speech Mr. Rust claimed that some of the speeches made at recent republican meetings were revolutionary in their character. He was very severe on the republicans and accused them of carrying recent elections by wholesale bribery.

Governor Garcelon was introduced and was received with loud applause. He began by saying that he had not come here to make an apology for anything he had done or left undone. He spoke of the recent election and of the rumors soon after it took place in regard to the counting of the votes. He said that the law of 1877 was clearly unconstitutional, and named the Hon. William P. Frye as one of the number. He gave full explanation of the constitutional requirements in regard to the duty of town officers and of the governor and council as to the election returns, and said that when the returns were laid before the legislature they would in every instance be found correctly tabulated. He claimed that the returns were canvassed strictly in accordance with the constitution and laws, and without regard to one party or the other. He spoke of the republican committee, who visited him at the beginning of the canvass, and said that he then told the committee that he, himself, had never yet seen a single one of the returns. For the past few weeks most abominable lies had been daily sent forth in regard to the counting of votes. Returns from some of the large cities were fatally defective, and the governor and council had nothing to do in regard to them, but strictly follow the requirements of the constitution and laws. The legislature will undoubtedly do justice by the cities not represented, as the two branches are the judges of the election of their own members. The governor spoke particularly of the Portland returns, and claimed that they agree strictly with the record and couldn't be amended, even under the law of 1877.

As to Danforth district, the record had been altered long after the election, at the request of Geo. A. Curran, of Calais. He had the letter of the town clerk of Danforth in his pocket stating that he had changed his record under orders from the republican board of selectmen. All returns will be presented to the legislature on the 7th of January, unless the state house is seized by a mob and the returns destroyed previous to that time. He challenged any man to put his finger on a single thing he had done not strictly in accordance with the constitution, laws and precedents. On closing the governor was loudly applauded and three cheers were given for him. Hon. William H. McLellan, attorney-general followed and asserted that the clergymen who spoke at the indignation meeting on Saturday evening had made many false statements.

GENERAL BUTLER'S VIEWS.

BOSTON, December 29.—General B. F. Butler has stated to a reporter his views of the situation in Maine. He contradicts the statement that he has given Governor Garcelon and the council legal advice on the course they had taken. He had never been asked to advise about that matter. He does not see how Governor Garcelon and the council could have acted otherwise than they have, and strictly followed the constitution and law. The governor is not a judge. General Butler is reported as having said: "Nor are he and council a returning board, but simply a canvassing board, and they are to ascertain who appear to be elected from returns certified by them under the provisions of the constitution and laws. Whether the defects discovered are amendable or unamendable under the laws, I don't know. The most of them would seem to be amendable by the final judge—the legislature." General Butler thinks that the only way for the representatives to meet the situation is by legal constitutional means. In response to the question as to whether the Maine legislature can choose seven presidential electors next year, General Butler said, certainly, that is provided for by the constitution of the United States, which says electors are to be chosen in any way the legislature may appoint. General Butler don't believe there will be any fighting in Maine. He thinks there is too much common sense. He sees no parallel between the action of the Louisiana returning board in 1876 and the present condition of affairs in Maine. The difference is very observable. In Louisiana the returning board claimed and exercised the power of counting votes not thrown which they said ought to have been thrown; whereas, in Maine the governor only decides. He has no power to judge between the electors and elected, except on legal evidence brought before him, and then his act is not judicial but simply ministerial.

A Cuban Surrender.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The Spanish legation received the following: "Havana, December 29—The governor-general telegraphs from Jibara the surrender of the so-called General Belisarce Perolta, with the rest of his command, composed of two chiefs, three commanding officers and forty-six men, all armed."

Wade Hampton's Funeral.

COLUMBIA, December 29.—The remains of Major Wade Hampton, jr., arrived here today, and were interred in Trinity churchyard.

GADSDEN GALORE.

THE VALUE OF THE UPPER ROUTE.

Why the L. and N. Company Should Push to Decatur—Sand Mountain Not Impossible—What the Gadsden People Will Do—The Coal and Iron Region.

It will be remembered that some days ago we published an article relative to the proposed route of the coming Georgia Western and held that if the road did not pierce the coal fields Atlanta would have very little interest in the extension. In that article the opinion was expressed that the Birmingham route was the best, and in fact the only one that would give us good and cheap coal.

It seems that our article stirred up the pride of the people of Gadsden, one of the pluckiest and most prosperous of Alabama cities, and a meeting was held to determine on the best way to correct the impressions made by the information given to a CONSTITUTION writer in that article, and by him printed to the world. It was arranged that Mr. W. H. Denson, a lawyer-journalist of Gadsden should come over and lay the advantages of the Gadsden route before our people. On yesterday Mr. Denson reached Atlanta and succeeded in scattering facts and figures so rapidly that he created a Gadsden epidemic in the city before dark. He sought THE CONSTITUTION office early in the day, stuffed to repletion with maps and statistics, and without any preliminaries he pitched in upon us.

SAND MOUNTAIN NOT IMPASSABLE.

Said he: "The statement that Sand mountain is impassable is simply outrageous. Why, we already have a road that is cut through it at a grade of 65 feet to the mile. The grade of this road is standing to-day in remarkable preservation, and with a little outlay can be made perfectly good. The masonry is of the very best. The limit to which possible grade can go is 160 feet to the mile. This is 65 feet."

"What is the road that this grade belongs to?"

"It is part of a road that was graded from Atalla to Guntersville, a distance of thirty miles. This road we propose to subscribe to the Louisville and Nashville road, taking stock in full payment for it and not charging, at the outside limit, over $50,000 for what cost possibly four or five times as much. It is possible that the Louisville and Nashville company would want to use the entire grade, to Guntersville, because if they once got down into Guntersville, they would have to rise again and cross the Sand mountain at a new place. If they wished to go direct to Decatur they would have to deflect from the grade, on the top of Sand mountain, about five miles this side of Guntersville. In this event they would have to grade down the mountain themselves. But we guarantee that the grade on the other side would not exceed fifty feet to the mile anywhere—would be as low as twenty in places. So that the trouble about the Sand mountain is all fictitious. I can show that to go by the Birmingham route three mountain ranges would have to be crossed and one river. The difficulties by that route would be much greater."

THE DIFFERENCE IN DISTANCES.

"What advantage has the Gadsden route in distance?"

"The difference is, of course, very great in favor of the Gadsden route. It is 90 miles from here to Gadsden. Between Gadsden and Decatur is 30 miles of graded road going through Sand mountain, that the L. and N. company could get at nominal figures for stock. From Atlanta to Decatur by Gadsden is nearly an air-line. From Atlanta to Decatur by Birmingham is more than a right-angle tri-angle with Birmingham in the angle. Besides, the Gadsden route is the cheapest, mile for mile considered. To go by Birmingham would be to give up a competing line to the west, for it would be going out of the way to get it, and the line would be too much longer than the Chattanooga route."

THE COAL FIELDS ABOUT GADSDEN.

"What about the coal that we get by the Gadsden route?"

"It is just as good as that by any other route. Right round Gadsden we have inexhaustible fields of as good steam-producing coal as can be found in the world. It has no superior, as is proved by actual test. We will guarantee, under heavy bond, to put this coal in any quantity on the cars at Gadsden at $1.10 a ton. I think it may be done at $1.00. A cent a mile a ton would make the freight 90 cents. It could be put in Atlanta at $2.50 a ton, and possibly at $2.00. It is the very best coal for manufacturing purposes, and is very good for grates. It is used heavily in Gadsden as a grate coal. Fifteen miles beyond Gadsden we strike the Dade county coal vein and can mine it for fifty years without exhausting it. A short distance further on we strike the Warrior coal veins, where I assert positively and on the testimony of the best experts that there is just as fine grate coal as can be mined from any Alabama vein. It is simply as good as the best. This we know to be true. We assert, therefore, in the most positive manner that there is an abundance of the best steam and grate coal by the Gadsden route, within 90, 100 and 120 miles of Atlanta. We do not make these assertions idly, but we have them upon the most indisputable facts. So that Atlanta needn't feel the slightest uneasiness about cheap coal by the upper route."

THE RICH MINERALS OF ALABAMA.

"There are very rich iron mines along the Gadsden route, are there not?"

"I was just coming to that. We have the best iron lands in the world. This side of Gadsden we have inexhaustible quantities of iron ore, easy to be mined and of fine quality. Just beyond Gadsden are enormous quantities of the famous brown hematite ore. This is simply incomparable. By actual test it is found that it yields 56 per cent. of pure iron, and has enough carbonate of lime in the ore to flux itself. There is no such ore anywhere else. Why Colonel Peters proposed to build a line of road from Birmingham to these hills just to get this ore. The Georgia Western road built by Gadsden would go right through the best of these iron fields. Then just up the river are the mines of white metal, a peculiar iron that is used in making car wheels at Rome. There are inexhaustible deposits of this ore, lying right where it can be shovelled into the rafts on the Coosa and floated right down to Gadsden and then taken hence to Atlanta, at less than one-third of what it costs to get it at Rome. Then there are the Round mountain iron mines, famous in history. When Jefferson Davis was secretary of war he ordered samples sent him from all the iron mines, that he might see which was best suited for making ordnance. When all the gun metal in the confederacy had been melted up, he was informed of the fact. He at once referred to the Round mountain metal as being the best ordnance metal that could be found, and it was largely used in making guns. But it goes without saying that there are no iron ore to equal those that are along this proposed line."

THE FORESTS OF LONG-LEAFED PINE.

"Is not the timber in your forests very valuable?"

"I have some facts here covering that. We have inexhaustible forests—and I use the word inexhaustible here and elsewhere advisedly—of the long-leafed, yellow-hearted pine that furnish the best timber to be had anywhere. We have six saw mills at Gadsden—one of them with a capacity of 40,000 feet a day—running all the time, and they are unable to supply the demand for the pine for Evansville, Jeffersonville and other points where there are car works. They turn out from 75,000 to 100,000 feet of pine lumber a day, and yet they cannot keep up with orders. This pine is sold from Norfolk to Kansas City. With the Georgia Western through, there is no reason why you should not have immense car-works established right here in Atlanta. You would get your coal, iron and timber right direct from Gadsden at one-half or one-third of what it costs to take it to Evansville. Actually the whole of the north and west is prying into our section and trying to get our materials with which to make their industries prosperous, and here Atlanta has the chance to push in directly and get the whole of it by a direct line."

"It would help Atlanta greatly!"

"It would make your city. We give you cheap coal, cheap iron, cheap timber. These are the three elements that make all manufacturing, and I say that no other section can give all these to your city. And we give you the best iron ore to be found anywhere—the best timber—and just as good coal. And all this we give you by a direct line to Decatur—not asking you to deflect one mile from the clearest air-line that your engineers could pick out. What is the use of going fifty miles out of the way destroying your air-line, breaking down the power to compete with lines that are monopolies—and then by this deflection, entering a country that cannot give you one-half as much as we offer?"

POPULATION OF THE TWO ROUTES.

"But I see that the population of the two routes is in favor of the Birmingham route?"

"Another fallacy. Compare the census statistics of the counties and towns along the two routes and you will see that we have at least five to one. Gadsden is one of the most densely populated of country sections. From Oxford to Birmingham there is hardly a hamlet. They could not put up a post-office there because there were not enough people. Along the line we propose you will find brisk and prosperous little towns that are growing and ambitions. The route runs through a succession of fertile vallies, that produce probably 50 000 bales of cotton, and other crops in proportion. Gadsden alone has received 12 000 bales of cotton this year—you can ask any of your merchants here as to the comparative commercial advantages of the two routes and they will tell you that there is no comparison between them—that Gadsden is worth all the lower route. In any way that you look at it we have advantages over the Birmingham route."

THE GREAT RIVER SYSTEM OF AMERICA.

"There is another thing," said Mr. Denson, "that must be remembered. By the Decatur route Atlanta is put in direct connection with the great system of rivers that drain this country. It taps the Tennessee river and this leads back to the Mississippi and its system. Grain and produce can be drifted from any point in the southwest down to the Tennessee and then shipped by rail to Atlanta. The importance of this cannot be overestimated. It gives Atlanta a short rail and a long water line to the northwest. By plunging down to Birmingham all this is lost. There is another thing that must be considered. The Coosa river valley, one of the richest in this country, is drained by the Coosa river, which comes to Gadsden. At present the crops of this valley are carried northward to Chattanooga or Rome and shipped thence to Atlanta. If there was a direct connection with Atlanta at Gadsden immense quantities of this produce would be rafted down the river at a merely nominal cost and would thence be carried to Atlanta. I am satisfied that the new road would carry 50,000 bales of cotton into Atlanta annually that she had never touched before."

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

"Now," said Mr. Denson, "I have given you only a part of the great advantages that I am sure our route presents over the other. I am honest in the opinion that if it was fifty miles further to go by the Gadsden route it has enough natural advantages to cause its selection. When we consider that it is fifty miles shorter, it is hard to see a single reason for even desiring the other route."

"Have these facts been put before the Louisville and Nashville people?"

"Yes, sir. You may rely upon it that the people of Gadsden are awake and intend that the road shall not be built around them through ignorance of the real situation. The president of the T. & C. railroad is in Louisville to-day to offer to the L. & N. company the 30 miles of graded road, and 75,000 acres of mineral lands belonging to this road, at merely nominal figures, and payment to be taken in stock, if the route will only be located along our line. I have been sent to Atlanta to lay these facts before your people, in order that they might not get their heads set on the other route, through a wrong conception of the facts. I desire simply to lay the figures and the truth before them. We make no pretensions that we cannot stand up to. If after a survey of the two routes it is not showed beyond dispute that ours is the best, the shortest, the cheapest, better for iron and timber and just as good for coal, then we don't want our route selected and we are sensible enough to know that it won't be. We are afraid of the test that is made by the actual survey. Colonel Frobel, of your city, made a survey for the government when it was thought of running a double track railway from the Muscle shoals on the Tennessee river to the coast and this very route was the one that was selected. It is the natural route through which the products of the vast northwest is to be emptied on rafts and boats through the rivers into the Tennessee and thence by rail across Georgia to the ocean. That route will be one of the highways of commerce, and Atlanta as the great distributing point, will virtually command the grain and hay crops of the northwest that are poured down her rivers to the head of the Georgia Western.

"Your people should remember, too, that it is essential that they should get a straight line to the west. If this line is built to Decatur, it will make Atlanta one of the chief points in the transcontinental travel of the south. From Charleston across to Texarkana, will be merely an air line, and will become the great trunk line. If the road is made to bend down to Birmingham, it loses this virtue, and becomes nothing more than a local link, and your city will be after all dependant upon a single line to the west. If there is a single argument that can be advanced and sustained in favor of the Birmingham route, I must confess that I do not know what it is. All we ask, however, is that the engineers will carefully look into both routes and select the one that is the best. Then we shall see what will come. Our people like Atlanta. They want to get closer to you. They want to trade with you and be friendly with you, and all that they need is a living chance. You give us a trial and you will see what sort of resources we have."

DOWN INTO THE GULF.

A Leap of 192 Feet Into the Jaws of Death.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 27.—A man, apparently about sixty years of age, deliberately jumped off the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, a distance of 192 feet, into the river, and, of course, was instantly killed. He arrived in the morning, and during the forenoon seemed to enjoy himself looking about the falls, river and village. At noon he bought paper and envelope and wrote a letter, which he addressed to Kennedysville, Chautauqua county, New York, and going to the postoffice, registered, giving the name of D. A. Dikes. He then proceeded to the suspension bridge, and after parleying for some time with the attendants, paid the toll and passed upon the structure. For some time he looked about him, and seemed to keenly enjoy the beautiful scenery around him.

About this time Dr. Clark drove upon the bridge, when the stranger, who was standing near the center of the bridge, climbed upon the railing and again surveyed the scene. As the physician slowly approached him, the man clutched on one of the suspending guy wires and closely scanned the river below, which seethed and roared at a terrible rate, and then, without further ceremony, he let go his hands and plunged into the awful abyss. The doctor leaped from his cutter, sprang to the railing, and was just in time to see his body shoot through space like an electric bolt and then disappear beneath the water.

A moment later the body came to the surface, the white face, snowy beard and hair being plainly visible, and then disappeared in the swift current of the river. Boats were quickly manned, but before they could be made available the body had passed into the rapids and down to the mighty depths of the whirlpool. It will probably never be recovered.

The Alabama Interest.

MONTGOMERY, December 29—Money to meet the interest due January 1st on the Alabama bonds is on deposit with the Importers' and Traders' national bank of New York. Funds are also at various places designated for the payment of the interest in this state.

Bishop Feehan.

CINCINNATI, December 29.—A special dispatch from Chicago to the Times says that the Right Rev. John P. A. Feehan, bishop of Nashville, has been appointed to succeed Bishop Foley, of Chicago.

SIX MILLIONS

EATEN UP BY THE FORKS OF FLAME.

Another Disastrous Conflagration in Boston in Which Six Millions Dollars Worth of Property is Destroyed—Description of the Devastated District.

BOSTON, December 28.—About 11 o'clock to-night, a fire broke out in the rear of the paper warehouse of Rice, Kendall & Co., on Federal street, near Franklin. Their building is entirely gone and other very valuable property, including Houghton, Osgood & Co.'s publishing establishment on Devonshire street, and Rand & Avery's printing house on Franklin street, is in great danger. The flames are spreading rapidly and the entire fire department has been called out. The fire is located in one of the most prominent business quarters of the city and is progressing rapidly. The third alarm has been sounded and the firemen are fighting to keep the conflagration within its present limits. It started in the rear of Houghton & Osgood's publishing house, and has now extended to the building occupied by the North national bank, corner of Franklin and Devonshire streets, the roof of which has fallen in and the entire building is in a blaze. The loss to Houghton Osgood will be immense. The present estimate of the entire loss is fixed as high as between five and six millions.

BOSTON, December 29—At this hour (3 a. m.) the fire is completely under control. The details of the fire show that the loss is much less than was given by the previous estimates. On the buildings it will probably be $500,000, and on stock nearly that figure. The following firms are losers: On Federal street Rice, Kendall & Co., building No. 99 completely gutted from cellar to attic; Franklin, wool, No. 93 in the same condition; No. 105, occupied by Sabin & Page, saddlery and carriage-hardware, and Williams & Coburn, wool, badly damaged in rear and on the roof. The fire in its southern course was checked at this point. No. 66, corner Franklin, occupied by W. F. Lawrence & Co., bankers; No. 67, Rand, Avery & Co., Boston credit bureau; George D. Drake & Co., wool; office of New England glass works, W. L. Libbey; John Carter, paper; No. 69, Fletcher manufacturing company, Samuel G. Trippe, agent; No. 73, C. J. Peters & Son, stereotypers; Wm. Scott, wool; Shoddy, Flocks & Co.; S. H. Sanborn, bookbinder; L. F. Collins, blank book manufacturer; E. B. Wilber & Co., printers; No. 75, B. H. B. manufactory and L. B. Wilber & Co., paper considerably damaged by water, and doubtless the rears and roofs of these numbers were badly burned. On Franklin street No. 111

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 30, 1879

THE accident on the North British railway, near Edinburgh, on a moonlight night, is the most astonishing in the history of railroads. The train went onto a bridge to plunge, either with or without portions of the bridge, into deep water. Not a man escaped to tell the story, although the train was crowded with human beings. Not a person saw it; and all that is known of the disaster has to be gathered from pieces of the wreck as they are washed ashore. This is almost as dreadful as the sinking of a ship in mid-ocean with no friendly sail in sight.

THE city council of Augusta invited General Grant and his party to linger in their beautiful city, but the great world-encircular declines to stop longer than railroad exigencies demand—probably long enough to get a lunch. This will provide the people of Augusta to get a glimpse of the man by gaslight, and perhaps listen to one of his unequalled en route orations. His eyes are, however, "sot" on Cuba, and it may be that he will be in no mood for extemporaneous speaking. But the people can at least see how he lunches after all his experience in royal lunch rooms.

THERE is now great danger that the Los Pinos fiasco will end in a tragedy. General Hatch and about twenty-five other white persons are surrounded by Utes in a mountainous country blocked up with snow. The Utes believe that General Hatch's withdrawal would be a declaration of war, and if the party escape with their scalps on, they need not thank Secretary Schurz who put them in a bad box. Their only hope rests upon Ouray's influence over the various tribes that he has heretofore controlled. It is just a chance, and that is all.

THE refusal of M. Waddington and M. Leon Say to accept office in the new De Freycinet cabinet is a serious loss to France, for the country has no other two men who can satisfactorily take charge of its foreign affairs and finances. The declination of these eminent statesmen is an indication that the programme of the new ministry will be much more radical than that of its predecessor. If De Freycinet retains power any considerable length of time, it will be because Gambetta stands at his back, and see him through the troubles that await him from the centres and the watchful right.

THE defeat of the Afghans around Cabul, their flight and dispersion, the arrival of General Gough's command, and the restoration of communication with Peshawur, are parts of the very welcome news that the cable brings from the old world. The true value of the victory cannot be estimated at present, but it is now plain that General Roberts can hold his own at Cabul until spring, if he has or can command a sufficient quantity of supplies. The arrival of General Gough will probably serve to make the supply question still more difficult, for food cannot be brought from India in considerable quantities at this season of the year.

Transportation is King.

There is no more favorable indication of a bright future for the country than the present railroad revival; and there is no question of more vital importance to the country than cheap transportation. The cotton fields of the south and the mines of the whole country are worthless when our machinery and spindles are still; the machinery and spindles are still when the products of the mines and cotton fields cannot be moved with profit on account of high transportation. Transportation is the true middleman between the producer and the consumer; its tax is the barometer marking the rise and fall of the nation's prosperity. The irrepressible conflict of the present and future in this country is between transportation on the one hand and capital and labor on the other.

To prove this, we only need to cite some practical facts. One of our citizens paid a bill for a car load of coal the other day, from the East Tennessee mines. The cost of the coal at the mines was $19.25, the freight on it was $41.40. Reduce this freight one-half, and you build up manufacturing interests here that would, in less than ten years, increase our population to 100,000.

The freight on corn from Cincinnati or Chicago to Atlanta is about 30 cents a bushel, whereas, over the lakes and the Erie canal, from Chicago to New York, it is only about one cent a bushel. Reduce the freight on corn to five cents a bushel to Atlanta and you would make the west rich and enable the south to turn its whole attention to cotton and other products peculiar to its soil and climate.

Cheap transportation, and plenty of it, will add untold millions to the national wealth. The south formerly believed that "cotton was king," but nobody believes that now. Whether we want to do so or not, we are compelled to bow down at the shrine of another sovereign. His name is Transportation. Cotton, grain, machinery and the mines are his vassals. Every clearheaded man must recognize these two facts and govern himself accordingly. He may be a great man who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, but a far greater benefactor is he who causes two tons of freight to be carried at the cost of one ton before.

Robbing the People to Promote a Panic.

We have already discussed a few of the more obvious results of the attempt on the part of a few democrats in congress to adopt John Sherman's infamous scheme for demonetizing greenbacks as the policy of the democratic party; and, as in some part the representative of southern democrats, we have endeavored to make it plain to those who have constituted themselves the adjutants of Sherman in this particular business that the people of this section would give them neither sympathy nor support in carrying out such an insane scheme. In other words, we have endeavored to make plain the fact that the people of the south are not prepared to sell themselves out to the republican money-power of the east in order to induce that power to support Mr. Bayard or any other person for the presidency; that this section is not prepared to wash the dirty linen of the republican party for the sake of the doubtful addition that may or may not be made to the democratic party in the north and east.

The arguments so glibly used by those democrats who for one reason and another are led to support the republican scheme of robbery, that the issue of legal tender known as greenbacks is unconstitutional—that the supreme court was packed and its decision therefore invalid—are fallacious and misleading. Their plausibility lies in this: that while they are true in theory, they are false in fact. For the greenbacks have been issued, the issue has been declared constitutional, and they are now subserving precisely the same purposes as the constitutional gold and silver currency of the country. They are good honest money, as good as gold and convertible into gold. Theoretically the decision of the supreme court in regard to the greenbacks may have been unconstitutional; in reality and in fact, the greenbacks are now, and have been for seventeen years, a part of the constitutional currency of the country, and their legal tender quality has grown, by the force of circumstances, into one of the rights of the people. Their issue may have been wrong and unconstitutional; the decision of the supreme court may have been unconstitutional; but the effect of that issue and the effect of that decision has been to give the people a legal tender paper currency—has given them the right to pay their debts in that currency. If there were a question of a new issue of legal tender paper currency, the argument as to the constitutionality of the proceeding would be exceedingly appropriate and the reaffirmation of the old democratic doctrine altogether timely. But these arguments and this doctrine, while they may be used with great plausibility, can have no real bearing on the Sherman-Bayard proposition to demonetize greenbacks. It is not a question now as to the unconstitutionality of the greenback issue, or as to the unconstitutionality of the action of the tribunal of last resort. The decisions of the supreme court, affirming the constitutionality of the legal tender act, to quote the forcible language of Senator Morgan, of Alabama, have become all-pervading laws of property, so that it may be said with absolute certainty that almost the entire volume of the indebtedness among the people was contracted with direct reference to the legal tender quality of greenbacks. In other words, the legal tender act, and the decisions of the supreme court, however unconstitutional they may have been, have given the people the right to pay their debts in the greenback currency of the country, and any attempt to deprive them of that right is in the direction of robbery; and we agree with Senator Morgan, in questioning whether congress has the power to legalize such robbery as the successful inauguration of the infamous Sherman-Bayard scheme to demonetize the paper currency would involve.

The reply to these facts and arguments by those who are engaged in furthering the scheme is as brief as it is foolish. They say that the greenback is now convertible into gold and that it would retain this convertibility after it is stripped of its legal tender quality. In other words, they meet fact and argument with a statement that carries its absurdity upon its face. The obligation of the treasury to redeem the greenbacks in gold is, in fact, no obligation at all, for there is not a sensible person in the country but is aware of the inability of the treasury to meet this obligation. Deprive the paper currency of its legal tender quality, and private as well as public creditors could reject them at pleasure. The convertibility of the greenback into gold depends largely upon its legal tender quality. The available coin in the treasury for purposes of redemption amounts to $152,000,000, or about one-third the volume of outstanding greenbacks. As legal tender, the the greenbacks serve all the purposes of coin and are infinitely more portable and convenient. It is this fact that has maintained the existing parity between coin and paper. Place it in the power of creditors to refuse greenbacks, and at once there is a run upon the treasury. National bank issues would be crippled, for these notes are now convertible into legal tender on demand, and the legal tender is as good as gold. Every demand of any creditor for gold; every effort of the national banks to redeem their notes in gold, and to obtain a supply sufficient to forestall all demands would make gold scarcer; individuals and business firms would hoard all the gold they could get in order to meet the inevitable demand; the private banks would shorten sail; and then the crisis would come—a money famine. Values would shrink away, gold would become dearer because difficult to obtain, and the property of the people would be sacrificed under the hammer, stay laws and other legal delusions would be resorted to, and the whole business of the country upset and ruined. Every interest would suffer save and except the interest of the money-power of the east and north. Everybody would be ruined except the Shylocks who are endeavoring to make a tool of the democratic party. There would be the most disastrous financial convulsion known in this country since 1858, and the money sharks would reap a golden harvest. Crying out always for a stable currency they are always tinkering with it, for they know they have everything to gain in a monetary panic. All their efforts are in that direction, and if they could have their will not a year would pass that did not bring them the profits of a panic. This is the meaning and purpose of the Sherman-Bayard scheme. This is why we denounce it as an infamous proposition; and this is why we tell all concerned that the people of the south will not endorse such a piece of business. The sacrifice demanded is too great. The terms of the eastern money-power are too hard.

But even supposing that no monetary panic would be either the immediate or remote result of the scheme—though such a supposition does gross violence to reason and common sense—why do Mr. Bayard and his friends desire to commit the democratic party to his and John Sherman's scheme? Does the legal tender quality of the greenbacks wrong anybody? Are the people suffering because they can pay their debts in currency as good as gold? Is it an outrage upon any creditor, great or small, that he is compelled to receive greenbacks as good as gold? Are they not honest money? In the midst of all this, we hear no clamor from Mr. Bayard and his friends in regard to the government bonds. Is it because they bear interest and are held largely by the money-power of the east? The greenbacks are also government bonds, but the people are compelled to pay no interest upon them, and they serve the purpose of a legal tender currency. Upon what ground does Mr. Bayard object to the non-interest bearing bonds of the government, which the people have found so useful? If an attack were made upon the interest-bearing bonds, Mr Bayard would maintain that the government should, act in good faith towards its creditors; but he is not averse to depreciating the non-interest bearing bond which the government has pledged its good faith to maintain. Are the people to be robbed to enhance the value of the interest on the bonds which they are taxed to pay? Will Mr. Bayard and the democratic Shermanites explain these things?

AUGUSTA ought to do the square thing and take Grant up the canal. It isn't as big as his interoceanic canal, but it is a good deal more substantial.

CAPTAIN GENERAL DON CARLOS SCHURZ will now be compelled to go to war against the Utes sure enough. If his performing knee-pads could be hung up somewhere on the battle's front, we would all know which side to buy futures on.

IRWIN RUSSELL, the dialect poet who died recently in New Orleans, was only twenty-eight years of age. His negro dialect poems are the best and most characteristic specimens of that kind of literature ever written, while his more serious efforts were full of promise. He fell a victim to irregular habits, and died in destitution.

MR. BLAINE threatens to use his hip-pocket.

THE New York World wants to know if anybody supposes that Grant could carry New York against Seymour in 1880. We move to amend by asking if anybody supposes the World would support Seymour more heartily in 1880 than in 1868, when it wanted him pulled down a week or so before the election?

THE Maine democrats and fusionists are beginning to talk like each one got a gun in his stocking Christmas.

THE Maine republicans ought to follow the example of the Florida democrats. The electoral vote of Florida was stolen utterly and the democrats never once talked of going to war. In Maine, the governor and his council have merely carried out the letter as well as the spirit of the organic law.

SMALL-POX has at last reached that point in its career where it can be taken advantage of. It has reached Chicago.

THE success of the Sherman-Bayard scheme to demonetize greenbacks would not affect the rural Ohio editor. He would go on receiving wood and potatoes for subscriptions and applying for postmasterships and other small offices just the same.

WE shall protest against "blizzard" to the last, but, like other republican war legislation, it will doubtless be adopted in spite of all we can do.

IN war, the only gun Mr. Blaine uses is his mouth, and he has already fired that off.

IT is reported that five hundred negroes have left Texas for Kansas. We cannot credit this statement until we know where the negroes got their money from. Or maybe they didn't go by railroad. As a general thing Georgians who once get in that state have to walk out.

THE fact that Dan Rice has become a reformer shows how bad the circus business is. As a reformer, Dan can probably crowd all his attractions under one tent.

IT should be borne in mind that the telegrams which are sent from Maine are in most cases inspired by republicans. It is this fact which has caused a few democratic papers at the south and elsewhere to misunderstand and misrepresent the action of Governor Garcelon and his council. In one or two prominent instances, however, the misrepresentation has been studied and wilful.

UNCLE HANNERBAL HAMMERLIN should fortify himself with a hot toddy and a second-hand ulster. The situation will justify the extra expense.

THE Maine republicans would make excellent bulldozers if they would stay in one place long enough; but even in Washington they say that Uncle Hannerbal Hammerlin will rush out on the back porch utter a profane yell, and then rush back in the house like somebody had flung an empty kerosene can at him.

OUR Washington correspondent says David Davis is hopeful. Here is another statesman expressing our views. But if Mr. Davis is as hopeful as we are he deserves to be congratulated.

ST. LOUIS editors are undertaking the remarkable feat of flinging their paragraphs on the track of the Cincinnati Southern railroad directly in front of the ponderous trains. Really, this looks like sacrificing the raw material.

IN GENERAL.

—Grant is a candidate.

"Little Bub" Hale is also a rebel.

—Weaver is the great petition king of the house.

—Hannibal Hamlin will have to "polish up his brass buttons very carefully."

—The army of walkers at Madison square, New York, has been reduced to 19. Sixty-five started.

—If you would see interesting architecture of the long ago you would find it at Rouen, France.

—George Augustus Sala picks up a cool $10,000 for his writings while in this country.

—"A new perfume has been named after the Westchester polo organization." Pole? Oh! silent be! It is the cat!

—Colonel Tom Scott, who has been "hopelessly ill" in the newspapers for some time past, says he has never enjoyed better health than now.

—Mlle. Rosa Bonheur has just bought for $1,000 a magnificent lion from the zoological garden at Marseilles, and she intends to paint its portrait for next year's salon.

—It is very difficult to find fault with a dear little three-year-old who buries his head under the clothes and sings: "Now I lay me down to sleep. Pop goes the weasel."

—One of the sons of the late Charles Dickens, Francis J Dickens, is an inspector in the Canadian Northwest mounted police, and is now stationed at Fort Walsh, where he has been for the past four years.

—Milton's divorce from his first wife, three months after their marriage, has finally been explained. It seems that his wife revealed all the secrets of her Puritan husband and his friends to her royalist father, Richard Powell.

—Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, who has a fair reputation for political honesty, agrees fully with the action of Governor Garcelon in Maine. He believes that democrats, as well as republicans, have some rights which the country is bound to respect

—Julia Jackson, the sixteen-year old daughter of Stonewall Jackson, was presented at Baltimore, on Christmas Eve, with a silver pitcher, inscribed, "To General Stonewall Jackson's daughter, from confederate soldiers in Maryland, Christmas, 1879." The presentation was made in a quiet manner at Miss Cary's school, where Miss Jackson is a pupil. Mrs. Jackson was present.

—Governor-elect Wiltz, of Louisiana, who has been ill for several weeks, has just undergone an operation which his physicians think will restore him to health. On Tuesday last Mr. Wiltz's physicians withdrew from the right lung of their patient a full quart of water, weighing two pounds and two ounces. It is expected that after the first effects of the operation his lung will recover its functions.

—The South Carolina legislature has adjourned sine die after a session of just thirty days. The repudiationists were utterly defeated and the debt issue taken out of politics by the passage of an act providing for the settlement of the debt in accordance with the recent decision of the supreme court. The brevity of the session is worthy of imitation in some of the legislature-ridden states of the north.

—They tell of a case of thrift in Hartford that deserves record. It is said that a gentleman of property who rides in the horse-cars a good deal, and is of a frugal disposition, is always very efficient in passing up passengers' fare to the box; but instead of putting in the seven cents, he puts in a ticket at $5 per 100 and puts the extra two cents in his own pocket. Close attention to business and the selection of crowded cars to travel in makes this a by no means useless economy. It is said to aggregate on the average a free ride, and some a net profit.

—Put away the curling-irons,
Lately used by Harper Claire,
For she nevermore will need them;
She has banged her golden hair.

Place the frizzes in the bureau-hall
Where her eyes may on them fall
As she dives among the bed-room
Getting ready for the ball.

Set her tooth-brush in the tumbler,
Hang her stockings on the chair,
So that when her young man cometh
She will not be in despair.

Don't forget the zebra garters
That go with her silken hose,
And get out a perfumed rag
For her to blow her tiny nose.

Now our darling's fairly ready;
Soon she'll face the wintry breeze;
And her younger brother murmurs,
"Oh, my! Ain't she just the cheese!"

The Seat of War and Wind.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

The penitentiary yawns for Garcelon.

New York Tribune, rep.

Maine has her back up—as she ought to have.

New York Tribune, rep.

Garcelon says he is proud of what he has done. "It is human to err, but devilish to brag on't."

St. Louis Republican, dem.

Governor Garcelon will not precipitate a conflict, nor will he decline one if forced upon him. He is emphatically the right man in the right place.

Manchester Union.

If Senator Blaine is determined to remain at home through the winter for the purpose of fomenting insurrection, he should resign his seat in the senate and let the democratic and greenback majority in the legislature elect a man to go back majority in the legislature elect a man to go to Washington and honestly represent the state in that body. Dr. Alonzo Garcelon of Lewiston would be a good man for the position.

Baltimore Gazette, dem.

Mr. Blaine seems to have simmered down considerably since he has found that Governor Garcelon is not to be frightened by sanguinary talk. It must have astonished Mr. Blaine to hear himself denounced as a "traitor" and "rebel" whom it might be necessary to put down by force of arms. Mr. Blaine has been applying these epithets to other people with impunity for so may years that he is doubtful even yet whether they could have been intended for him.

Washington Post, dem.

Thus far all the bold belligerents in Maine are men who didn't set up any graveyards during the war of the rebellion. The two Morrills, Hamlin and Blaine fanned the sparks of civil war until they burst into flame, but they got no nearer to the front than Washington, and were restless here unless the better part of the army of the Potomac was between them and the enemy. They are inciting their dupes now to dangerous deeds, but if there should be an hour and a place of real personal peril they will not be there.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, dem.

We hold that Mr. Garcelon did wrong, and that the Maine government will be the result of wrong. Yet why does Mr. Hayes not interfere? His party established any number of precedents in the south in pulling down the rightful and the legal state governments. Why then hesitate to pull down in Maine what it claims to be a wrongful and fraudulent state government? Simply because it is not in the south. If this same Maine affair had happened in any southern state, United States troops would have already taken possession of the state capital. But it is in the north—and Mr. Hayes dare not interfere. But why should all the states and all the people not be treated exactly alike? Why should the cornerstone of republicanism be inequality, intolerance and ill will against the south? Are we not one people, one nation if you please, with common rights and a common destiny?

What the District System Would Do

Springfield Republican.

The choice of presidential electors by districts is being widely suggested as the cure of a serious evil in states like New York where 35 votes go to one presidential candidate or the other in a body on a small majority of voters, leaving a large minority of voters unrepresented in the electoral college. If the legislature of any state chooses to provide for the choice of electors by districts, it can; although any change from the established order on the eve of an election will necessarily look like a sharp trick, but in the general discussion of the subject it ought not to be forgotten that the choice of 293 electors, or any large share of them by districts, would very largely increase the number of contested electoral cases. It very rarely happens that a state is so close that a few illegal votes will change the result, and even then one state rarely affects the result, unless it includes a large number of electoral votes or the presidential election itself is close. In the small votes and narrower majorities of single districts contested cases would be sure to develop, and they might easily be numerous enough on both sides to change the result. It would be almost impossible to provide machinery for trying these contests, as they must be before the electors act, as each contest would offer as much of a separate issue as the vote of a single state. In other words the district system might and probably would give the country 30 or 40 Floridas instead of one.

The Army to Be Called In.

Cleveland Herald.

"The army may yet be called upon to settle the Ute question" is the sage remark of the Associated Press dispatch. Quite probable. Mr. Ouray has great difficulty in getting his fellow-citizens to come in and get hanged, and, strange as it may seem, considering that he is a savage, he is shrewdly suspected of not being absolutely and wholly frank in the matter. Let us hope that this last insinuation is unfounded, and that it has its origin in that artful skepticism which is peculiar to the Indian bureau. But concerning the truth of the statement that the army is likely to be called in to settle the Ute question we have little doubt. In fact, it is not improbable and highly desirable that the army may be called in to settle, not only this question, but every other Indian question that may arise.

The Bayard Programme.

Selma Argus.

The new issue touches every pocket, affects every industry, reaches to every home, concerns every interest, and it would be treason to duty to evade it if evasion were possible. It should not be evaded. It is tendered by capital, irritated by the check which its designs received in the remonetization of silver and the providential concurrence of short crops abroad and good crops at home, and confident in its organization and the concentration of its resources in few and capable hands. The decision will make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer, or will free the toiling masses from bondage to a parvenu and brutal aristocracy, born of illicit intercourse between legislation and jobbery, as the one side or the other shall win.

A Wretched System.

New York Star.

The wretched star system never had a more complete showing in all its iniquity than at the Grand opera house during the recent engagement of Mr. Sothern. The contract of the actor with the managers of that theatre stipulated that he was to receive thirty-five hundred dollars a week for eight performances, which is at the rate of $500 a night and $500 for two matinees. The entire stock company of the theatre only received $500 a week out of this sum. When it was found that Mr. Sothern did not draw this amount of money into the house by playing his "American Cousin," they desired him to change his piece, but to this the star objected. On one night there was but three hundred dollars taken in.

The Mississippi Senatorship.

Washington Evening Star.

Private advices received here to-day from Mississippi state that the contest for the United States senate to fill Senator Bruce's seat has narrowed down to Barksdale and Singleton, with the chances in favor of Singleton. General Chalmers has withdrawn. Mr. Houston, formerly Senator Lamar's law partner, is regarded as a possible "dark horse."

What Rome Missed.

Rome Courier.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION took holiday and did not appear yesterday morning. We miss it. We miss Joe Harris's humor. We miss—sadly miss—many more things we look for every day but Monday; we miss—thank fortune—for one day the views and opinions of Mr. Stephens and Dr. Felton as stated by its Washington correspondent.

The New Leaf Business.

Baltimore Gazette.

The well-thumbed diary of the old year approaches its end, and it will soon be time to turn over that new leaf which always looks so fresh and fair beforehand. Some people do not turn it over at all, for fear, perhaps, of blurring it.

Mexicanization.

The Nation.

A long step toward Mexicanization was taken when that thoroughly Mexican politician, the late Zachariah Chandler, went to work to see that his candidate got the place, no matter what the democrats thought about it.

A Bad Disorder.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

When David Davis was a justice of the supreme court he became sorely afflicted with the presidential fever, and has not recovered from it yet. Now Justice Field is down with the same disorder.

The Democratic Conjugation.

Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Seymour would, Mr. Hancock might, Mr. Davis should, Mr. Bayard could, Mr. Hendricks can, and Mr. Tilden will be the democratic candidate.

The Question of the Hour.

Washington Republican.

The impending crisis: Shall we serve wine to our New Year's guests?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited without knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are a minister and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your every day duties; or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating,

Hop Bitters will Help You.

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will Give you New Life and Vigor.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief. For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MASH, Wholesale and Retail, Atlanta, Ga.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

AMERICA'S TWO GREATEST STARS,
Miss Charlotte Thompson
and Mrs. D. P. Bowers,
Supported by Mr.
T. C. McCOLLUM and W. H. POWER,
And a First-Class Company.

Wednesday night, December 31st, 1879, in the new historical play,

LADY JANE GREY

Lady Jane Grey.....Miss Charlotte Thompson.
Mary Tudor.....Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

Thursday, January 1st, 1880, in same play, at 2:30 o'clock—GRAND MATINEE.

Thursday, January 1st, at night, in the elegant, refined and pleasing play, the brilliant success of

COURT and STAGE.

Nell Gwynne.....Miss Charlotte Thompson.

Prices, $1 and 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Phillips & Crew's three days in advance.

W. H. POWER, Manager.

611 dec28—d4t, dec28,30,31,jan1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YEAR CALL CARDS!

The Novelties of the Season of 1880.

SEE AND PRICE OURS BEFORE SUPPLYING yourselves.

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
Publishers, Blank Book Manf'rs and Printers,
628dec28 2t 27 and 29 Broad st., Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, JASPER COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, December 19th, 1879.—James W. Holland has applied for exemption of personalty, and setting apart and valuation of a homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m., on the ninth day of January, 1880, at my office. F. M. SWANSON,
521 dec23—wky2w Ordinary.

NEW YEAR'S SESSION IN DANCING.

PROF. NICHOLS WILL COMMENCE CLASSES for new beginners on Thursday, January 1st, 1880. Afternoon Class on Thursday, January 1st, at 3½ p. m. Night Class on January 1st, at 7½ p. m. Advanced Class on Friday afternoon at 3½ p. m., for Misses and Masters, at Centennial Hall, 3½ Whitehall street. 685 dec30—dtf

JOS. JOSEPH & BROS.,
Commission Merchants,
23 and 25 E. Second Street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
CASH FOR HIDES.
Pelts, Wool, Tallow, Grease, Lard, Furs, Feathers, etc., constantly on hand.
687 dec30—d1m tues fri

Carriages of Superior Quality

D. W. MILLER & CO.,

Is the only concern in Cincinnati, Ohio, who MANUFACTURE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.,

EXCLUSIVELY

For the Wholesale Trade.

WE DO NOT MAKE AUCTION WORK, and parties peddling or selling at auction inferior work under our brand, will be liable to prosecution. We invite correspondence from reliable dealers who want honest work. Send for cuts and prices. D. W. MILLER & CO.,
Corner St. Clair and Gano Streets,
683 dec31—d2m tues thur sat Cincinnati, O.

F. A. Laidley & Co.,

PORK PACKERS,

And wholesale dealers in

Grain, Flour and Salt,

85 Second St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Southern Orders a Specialty.

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$1200 RETURNS IN 30 DAYS ON $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $90. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall street, New York.
80 nov4—dly 4wkly

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

W. C. MORRIS & CO.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO AUCTION SALES of REAL ESTATE, and to all LEGAL SALES at the Court house or elsewhere on reasonable

SPECIAL RATES.

Our Mr. E. has thirty years experience in the sale of Real Estate and we are convinced that we can give proprietors of Real Estate and Legal Sales perfect satisfaction. Call and see us before making engagements.
000 dec30—d10t head auc sales

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in January next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, before the court-house door, a house and lot on the corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt streets, city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on Luckie street, and running back 100 feet on Hunnicutt street, containing ¼ acre, more or less, part of land lot 79, 14th district, Fulton county, as the property of Mrs. D. A. Holmes, late of said county, now deceased, for distribution. Terms cash. W. H. VENABLE,
127 dec7—d1aw4w tues Administrator.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

FREDERICK N. LAWRENCE VS. JOHN R. HENDERSON, Administrator of ORTNEY E. HENDERSON, deceased.

I have levied upon the following described property as the property of defendant, John R. Henderson, administrator aforesaid, viz.: Eighty acres of land, more or less, being lots of land Nos. 973 and 1044, in the 17th district and third section of Bartow county, Georgia, with all the improvements thereon, and levied upon as the property of defendant, John R. Henderson, administrator, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and state of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, December 8, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
210 dec9—d1aw4w tues U. S. Marshal.

Administrator's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE TO AN ORDER GRANTED by the honorable Court of Ordinary, passed at August term, 1879, will be sold before the court-house door, on the first Tuesday in January, 1880, within the legal hours of sale, all the accounts and costs due to the estate of W. R. Venable, consisting of costs and fees upon judgments and cases in Clerk's office Superior Court; and also that city lot on corner of Alexander and Venable streets, running along Venable street 200 feet to alley, thence along said alley 200 feet to McAfee street, and thence along McAfee street 200 feet to Alexander street, thence along Alexander street 90 feet to beginning, containing one acre, more or less. Sold for distribution. Terms cash.

WM. H. VENABLE,
dec 2—d1aw 4w. Administrator.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A MORTgage fi. fa., issued out of the honorable the Circuit Court of the United states for the northern district of Georgia, in pursuance of a decree in equity rendered in said court in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to wit:

JESSE H. HARDIN, EXECUTOR OF JOHN HARDIN, DECEASED,

I have levied upon as the property of Eli C. Hardin, defendant in this fi. fa., the following real estate, the same being pointed out in the decree of the court, to wit: lots of land Nos. 993, 994, 995, 996, 1,022, 1,023 and 997, subject during the continuance of the family of defendant, Eli C. Hardin, to the right of homestead of said Eli C. Hardin's family therein.

Also, the entire and fee simple interest in and to the following lots of land, to-wit: The north half of lot 1,021; thirty-three acres, more or less, of lot lying adjoining the north side of lot 997; also, a lot and two half lots known as the Dr. Dupree lands, and so designated in said mortgage and decree, containing eighty acres; all of the above mentioned lots and parcels of lots being in the 15th district and 2d section of the county of Cherokee, in the state of Georgia, each of said lots containing forty acres, and the whole of said lots and parcels of lots containing 413 acres of land, more or less, and I will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 8th, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
212 dec9—d1aw 4w tues. U. S. Marshal.

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FIRST TUESDAY IN JANUARY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 8th, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
212 dec9—d1aw 4w tues. U. S. Marshal.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

McALPIN, POLK & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

101, 103 and 105 West 4th St.,

THE OLDEST JOBBING HOUSE IN THE CITY. CINCINNATI.
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HOWELL, GANO & CO.,

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CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Down to Hard Pan!

The warm weather having left our stock of MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND FURNISHING GOODS for winter wear on our hands, we have marked our entire stock down in time to enable every one to buy a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Famous N. Y. Clothing House,

7 WHITEHALL STREET.

000 oct1 d3m 2d pg

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S

Announcement!

Our Stock having been much reduced by the Christmas trade, we have telegraphed orders for a fresh supply from the factories, and during the next five days every Express will bring us new and beautiful articles

PARTICULARLY DESIGNED

—FOR—

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!

As these goods are gotten up for this particular purpose we are determined not to carry them at prices that will induce purchasers, and not have them left on our hands after next week.

Call and examine the freshest and most beautifully selected stock of presentation goods ever opened in Atlanta.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers.

Whitehall Street.

813 nov30—dtf 2d page

SILVER-WARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

IT WILL PAY!

ALL THOSE IN SEARCH OF HANDSOME AND INEXPENSIVE PRESENTS FOR THE Holidays to call and examine the brand new and elegant stock of

FINE SILVER PLATED WARE!

Comprising Tea Sets, Castors, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Coffee Urns, Toilet and Flower Stands, Children's Sets, etc. Besides a complete line of "Old Reliable" Roger Bro.'s goods.

ROLLED PLATE JEWELRY!

A splendid assortment of Ladies' Sets, Vail Pins, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Necklaces, Collar Buttons, Charms, Lockets, etc.; a perfect and moderate-priced substitute for the more costly solid gold.

EVERYTHING PRETTY

In fine Carved Woods, also Fancy Wall Pockets of every description, with Pocket Books; Willow Work etc., besides an endless list of other things too numerous to mention, just received and placed on sale

By LaBOITEAUX & POOR,

No. 12 WEST MITCHELL STREET, END OF BROAD, ATLANTA, GA.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see, everyone! 80 dec5—d1f 2d pg

TUTT'S

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, pain in the Head, with dull sensation in the back part, pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, irritability of temper, low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, headache over the right eye, restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON FOLLOW.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such a case, one dose effecting such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regular movements of the bowels can health be enjoyed. TUTT'S PILLS will relieve the constipation, with its attendant evils, and create a healthy appetite, secure digestion, and the body will receive nourishment, and grow strong. They increase the frequency of stools sufficiently to carry off daily the refuse matter of digestion, and no more. Price 25 cents. 44 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS CHANGED IN A MOMENT TO A GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantly, is perfect, and does not stain the skin. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office 35 Murray St., New York.

LOTTERIES.

LSL

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1880—116th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the legislature of the State for Educational and charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which has since been confirmed by an overwhelming popular vote, exerting its franchise in the new constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879, with capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $550,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

20,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,000		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
10 Prizes of 500		5,000
20 Prizes of 100		10,000
100 Prizes of 50		5,000
200 Prizes of 20		4,000
100 Prizes of 10		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
365 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible correspondents wanted at all important points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders by express or mail addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La., or same person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York,
or P. O. Box No. 781, Atlanta, Ga.

All orders are faithfully executed under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

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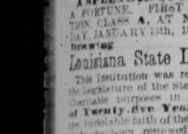
Ayer's



Sarsaparilla

Compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-purifying, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining tonics. If is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative ever known or available to the public. The cures of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula, and scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum or Tetter, Old Sores, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

Its searching and cleansing qualities expel from the blood all corruptions which taint the blood, and cause derangements of the digestive and assimilative functions. It promotes energy and health. It restores and preserves health, secures long life and vigor throughout the system. No sufferer from any disease arising from impurity of the blood need long who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the disease is taken in hand, the easier and speedier the cure.

This medicine has been furnished to physicians everywhere, and they, recognizing its special qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DUNN, RANKIN & LAMAR, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta and Macon, Georgia.

dec15 d&w1y Kirkwood.

SSS

MEANS

Swift's Syphilitic Specific,

Which has never failed to cure the horrible disease in any stage, no matter of how long standing. It is entirely a

Vegetable Remedy.

Prepared from Roots gathered from the forests of Georgia. It is a God-send to afflicted humanity and builds up the poor victim from the first dose.

Beware of Fraudulent Imitations.

The genuine is prepared only by the

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY

with Signature of C. T. SWIFT in lower right hand corner of the label.

PRICE, $2.50 PER BOTTLE.

For information address

J. W. RANKIN, Secretary,
Key Box 3, ATLANTA, GA.

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JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN I. JOHNSON

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS for JEWELL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.

BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. 62 sep3 d&wtu

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The recent rains caused a heavy freshet in some portions of southwest Georgia.

—The gin-house of Captain E. H. Crowley, of Waynesboro, was destroyed by fire on the 23d.

—On New Year's, the man with a good poker hand will probably call. At any rate he will see a friend and go him better.

—Richardson, of the Savannah News, and the local editor of the Recorder celebrated Christmas eve together. This is in the true spirit of fraternity.

—Burglars tried to make a raid upon "Litt" Jim" Saunders, of Elberton, the other day. The burglars were either fools or strangers. They could have got all Saunders has by simply asking for it.

—The Christmas half-sheets continue to come in, and some of the items read as if they had been stirred up with an egg-nogg thipper. The boys appear to have had a good deal of substantial fun.

—Charley King, of Greensboro, is fattening a brace of 'possums for one or two of his Atlanta friends. Charles may know how to fatten them better than his Atlanta friends, but he doesn't know how to reduce bones as well. We regard Mr. Hill as one of the benefactors of the race.

—The Eastman Times, Warrenton Clipper, Hamilton Headlight, Athens Blade, Jesup Sentinel, Forest News, Jonesboro News, Thomasville Times, Ellijay Courier, Blackshear News, Walton County Vidette, Talbotton Standard, Gwinnett Herald, Thomasville Enterprise, and Buena Vista Argus are entitled to our thanks for publishing the prospectus of THE CONSTITUTION.

—The Macon Telegraph has information that the railroad meeting to be held in that city to-day will be largely attended, and says that not only will there be full delegations from all sections where they have been selected, but many interested parties will be on hand to watch the action of the convention. The interest in the lease of the road is growing, and it is evident it is regarded as no small factor in the railroad problems now being solved in Georgia. There never was a time in the history of the state when there was more interest taken in railroad affairs.

—Rome Tribune: Our readers will remember the article which appeared in the Tribune regarding a mysterious murder, on Thursday morning. Since that time the body of the murdered man has been recognized as that of William Bryant, and John Wilson, colored, has been arrested and incarcerated in jail, charged with the crime. Wilson is a young negro about 18 years of age, and the circumstances are all against him, he, only, having been seen in company with Bryant.

—Macon Telegraph: Wednesday evening, while hunting near Griswoldville, Ross Grier, son of Colonel E. C. Grier, accidentally shot himself through the foot with a breech-loading gun. It seems, the young man had placed cartridges in the gun, and finding the breech hard to close, rested the muzzle on his foot. While the gun was in this position, the pressure on the cartridges fired one of the and the entire load of shot passed through his foot into the ground. The wound inflicted was in the shape of a round hole, the size of the gun barrel, and the charge, in passing through, carried away bone and flesh. Dr. Mettauer was summoned at once and went down to dress the wound which though serious is not necessarily dangerous. We trust that the young man will soon be out.

—Columbus Times: It will be gratifying to all of our readers to learn that the dense darkness which enveloped the Gammon murder one week ago is gradually but surely being dispelled and that sufficient light has already been thrown upon it to make the chain of proof against the guilty wretches who committed the deed as strong as evidence not positive can make it. In tracing up the threads that have finally led to the facts now in official possession, too much credit cannot be accorded to Solicitor Bussey, for from the very start he entered into the work and did not relax his efforts when the coroner's jury found their verdict, but pushed with renewed energy his investigations into every channel that the coroner's jury pointed to as likely to furnish one ray of additional light. That his efforts have been rewarded with almost absolute success is not the less gratifying because we felt at the first that such would be the result of his efforts. Colonel Bussey and his co-workers deserve the unqualified thanks of this entire community, for without any other reward or the hope thereof they have performed a service that is beyond price. We understand further that it is the intention of Colonel Bussey to have the entire ground, from the store of the late Mr. Gammon to the point where his body was found, carefully diagrammed by a competent surveyor. At the trial he will thus be able to show, accurately, the scene and relations to each other of the various points named in the coroner's examination. This is important, for without it, it would not be so easy a matter to explain the known whereabouts of the accused, at well ascertained hours, on the day of the murder. We are not informed as to the time when the preliminary trial will be held, but presume it will not be unnecessarily delayed, and when it comes off our readers shall be fully informed of the developments and results.

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful, tidy housewife, who she is giving her house its spring cleaning should bear in mind that the dear inmate of her house are more precious than hotes, and that their systems need cleansing purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Bitters. The purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

Atlanta High School,
(Admits Males Only)
76 NORTH FORSYTH STREET.

SPRING TERM BEGINS FIRST MONDAY IN January, 1880. Course of instruction thorough and practical. Discipline not oppressive to pupils who have respect for authority. No others wanted. For circulars address,

F. E. MEANS, Principal.

dec28 d8t

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.
A Boarding School for Boys.
MILITARY SYSTEM.

SPRING TERM BEGINS JAN. 7th, 1880, AND continues 22 weeks. The Military Department is been under the charge of a U. S. officer. Board and Tuition $125 IN ADVANCE. Apply for Circulars to CHAS. M. REEL,

dec8—4ow2w Kirkwood, Ga.

TO THE PUBLIC

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my numerous customers for their liberal patronage during my long proprietorship of the Newton House, in Athens.

On December 31 my proprietorship of the Newton House will cease, at which time will open for the accommodation of the public the Cleland House, pleasantly located on Clayton street, one of the principal business streets of Athens, where I hope and expect my former patrons, and the traveling public generally to strengthen visiting Athens, pledging myself to do all in my power for their comfort, etc., etc.

A. D. CLELAND.

Athens, Ga., Dec. 9, 1879. 22dec11—dtf

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

AN EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR teachers' positions in the new Grammar School will be held on Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1880, at the High School building, 47 Washington street, at 9 o'clock a. m.

By order of Committee on Teachers.

W. F. SLATON,
481 dec21—dtf Superintendent.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

THE Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor Jan Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

18 aug11 d&m

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For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

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FLOUR, GRAIN & MILL FEED.
86 West Front Street
67 sep25—dlm CINCINNATI, O.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

THE COMING SUCCESS OF THIS CENTURY.

Year after year has passed, each marking the date of some new discovery. From the beginning to the present time there is nothing in science but what has been improved. Every branch has undergone a radical change. Every new year there is some improvement on something that was thought to be perfect the preceding year. But there is no branch of science that has undergone a greater change than medicine. New discoveries are appearing every day, but the greatest yet is Dr. Hayelwood's Star Curine for cancer, white-swelling, scrofula, catarrh, cancer of the womb, piles, corns, bunions, and old chronic sores. One of the most simple, harmless, and yet the greatest, surest and most reliable remedies ever produced for that for which it is recommended. We have performed cures in cases that some of the most eminent practicing medical men have given up as incurable.

NOW WE ASK ALL PARTIES THAT ARE SUFFERING with any of the above-mentioned diseases why will you throw your money away and give it to quack doctors when you can cure yourselves at a very small expense, and not suffer the torture of having your cancer cauterized or having it cut out. Remember, our remedy is very simple, and will not injure you. We guarantee a cure in all curable cases, when used according to directions.

We are daily receiving certificates from all parts of the country—from the grateful populace who are being cured by using our great remedy. We very respectfully refer you with confidence to the following named parties who have used our great remedy and have been permanently cured:

It has cured me of a milk leg of twenty years' standing. M. C. McLaurin, Laurinburg, N. C.

It has cured me of catarrh of ten years' standing. W. M. McConnell, Atlanta, Georgia.

It has cured me of an old sore caused from a wound received during the war. John Bell, Wadley, Ga.

It has cured me of a cancer of eight years' standing. Mrs. R. Williams, Chapel Hill, Ga.

It is curing me of one of the worst sore legs I ever saw. George Bowen, Atlanta.

It is curing me of a sore leg of twenty years' standing. W. H. McDonald, Defore's Ferry, Fulton county, Ga.

It has cured me sound and well of a case of white swelling of six years' standing. Leslie E. Cambell, Atlanta, Ga.

It has cured me of a running sore on my hip of two years' standing. W. P. Moreing, Atlanta.

It is doing the work for two bad cases of sore legs and one case of cancer near Thomaston, Upson county, Ga. William Johnson, agent.

It is curing some bad cases of cancers and sore legs around Dahlonega, Ga. Howell & Worley.

Star Curine has cured me sound and well of a cancer on my lip. Amos Allen, Atlanta.

It has cured me of a cancer on my face. Martin Stone, two miles north of Atlanta.

It is curing me of a cancer on my chin that many doctors have failed to even give me relief. B. D. Williams, tax collector of Tallapoosa county, Ala.

Star Curine is doing the work for several cases of cancers and old chronic sores in Cobb county. W. T. Dorsett.

It is curing me of a cancer of thirty years' standing, John Baine, Smyrna, Cobb county.

Star Curine has cured four cases of sore legs of long standing in this county. Send me some more circulars; will order more medicine soon. Yours very respectfully, George Lynch, West Fairview, Cumberland county, Pa.

Star Curine is curing every case I have tried it on. I want you to advertise for me in our county paper. G. W. Harris, Salem City, Sebastian county, Ark.

LEESBURG, GA., Dec. 2, 1879.

R. Hartman & Co., Atlanta:

Gents—Please send me two bottles Star Curine by express. My case is nearly well. I think these two bottles will finish it. Please find two dollars. J. P. LOVE, M.D., Leesburg, Ga., S. W. R.R.

Call on your druggist for Star Curine. Star Curine has cured me of a cataract of six years standing on my eye. S. K. Paine, Cherokee Mills, Cherokee county, Georgia.

For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga., and druggists generally.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 140 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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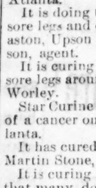

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IRON BITTERS, A Great Tonic.

IRON BITTERS, A Sure Appetizer.

IRON BITTERS, A Complete Strengthener.

IRON BITTERS, A Valuable Medicine.

IRON BITTERS, Not Sold as a Beverage.

IRON BITTERS, For Delicate Females.

Highly recommended to the public for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC; especially in Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. To the aged, ladies, and children requiring recuperation, this valuable remedy can not be too highly recommended. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs. A teaspoonful before meals will remove all dyspeptic symptoms.

TRY IT.

Sold by all Druggists.

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BALTIMORE, Md.

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"In Medicine Quality is of First Importance."

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Family and Prescription

DRUGGISTS,

No. 26 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

OFFER THE PUBLIC A STOCK OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

entirely fresh, and for purity and Reliability are inferior to none.

MR. D. B. PLUMB, formerly of Plumb & Leitner, Augusta, Georgia, will be glad to see his friends.

Our Store is open on Sundays for the sale of Medicine only.

D. B. PLUMB & CO.

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Post-Graduate Course

—IN—

English Literature and History.

I PROPOSE TO FORM A CLASS OF LADIES, for the purpose of teaching English Literature and History, beginning

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1880, AT 10 A.M.

I shall teach partly by lecture. My pupils will study the Lives of the Authors, their Works, and the Period of History to which they belong. I shall, incidentally, give a good deal of attention to improvement in the use of English, both oral and written.

My class will meet in the Grant Building, corner of Broad and Marietta streets, on the floor occupied by Prof. Schultze, room No. 1, just at head of stair-case.

Terms: $8.00 for twenty lessons.

For further information apply for the present to Miss Harwood, Principal of the Girls' High School.

824dec28 3t MISS ELIZA A. BOWEN,

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And allow interest at the rate of

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on money left two or more months.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 29, 1879.

The bond and stock market is firm and active at the following quotations:

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	¼ off	Selling	par
BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'r'r 7s	107@109
Georgia 6s	108@109	Atlanta City 7s	107@109
Georgia 7s	111@112	Atlanta City 8s	112@114
Ga. 7s gold	111@112	Atlanta 10s	114@116
Georgia 8s	114@115	Augusta City 7s	104@106
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 8s, new	70@ 73
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@112	Macon City	74@ 76
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R.	109@112	Columbus City	68@ 70
		Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
Mob't & W P R R 1st mortgage	104@106	Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Atlanta 6s	@100	W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	110@112
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	86@ 88	South Wes R. R.	99@101
Central R. R.	71@ 74	Atlanta Sh't R R	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	112@114		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Noon — Stocks strong. Money 6@6. Exchange—long $4.80¼; short $4.88. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Evening.—Money 7@7½. Exchange $4.80¾. Governments quiet, firm and higher; new fives 103½; four and a half per cents 106¼; four per cents 104. State Bonds neglected and nominal.

Stocks closed generally strong and advancing.

N. Y. Central	129¾	Chicago & N. W.	91¾
Erie	43	Preferred	105
Lake Shore	106¾	Rock Island	109¾
Illinois Central	99	Western Union	103½
Pittsburg	106¼		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$109,038,645 Currency.....$6,995,464

PARIS, December 29—2:30 p.m.—Rentes 81f. 40c.

LONDON, December 29—4:00 p. m.—Erie 44¾.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 29, 1879.

Business was resumed this morning at the New York cotton exchange, though transactions during the day were only moderate. At the opening the months were 8 to 14 points below the closing quotations of last Wednesday, and a general decline is reported for all except December, which shows a slight upward movement since the opening this morning. The New York spot market closed easy at 12 9-16c. Net receipts for two days 60,948 bales; exports 30,311 bales; stock 873,445 bales.

Liverpool closed dull and steady with sales of 10,000 bales, of which 8,300 were American.

The local cotton market has been quiet to-day and trading in futures was on a small scale. No very great business is anticipated until after the holidays. The spot market is very quiet with no disposition on the part of holders to sell. Receipts to-day 443 bales, of which 32 bales were received from wagons. We quote the market quiet at Saturday's prices: Good middlings 12c; middlings 11¾@11¾c; low middlings 11¾@11¾c; good ordinary 10½c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	32
Air Line Railroad	43
Georgia Railroad	40
Central Railroad	194
Western and Atlantic Railroad	74
West Point Railroad	60
Total	443
Receipts previously	83,863
Total	84,306
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	84,555

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	509
Shipments previously	72,098
Total	72,607
Stock on hand	11,948

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	443
Receipts same day last year	90
Showing an increase of	353
Receipts since September 1, 1879	84,306
Receipts same time 1878	64,771
Showing an increase of	19,535

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	72,607
Shipments for same time last year	56,238
Showing an increase of	16,369

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	30,953
Same day last year	25,570
Showing an increase of	5,453
Net receipts for two days	60,948
For corresponding days last year	42,070
Showing an increase of	18,878
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	3,087,317
Same time last year	2,585,313
Showing an increase of	502,004

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, December 29, 1879.

TIME.	Closed easy; sales 102,000 bales.
8:17	12.80@12.81
12:25	12.80@12.82
2:42	12.80@12.82
3:17	12.80@12.81
10:30	12.40
10:45	12.36@12.54
11:35	12.56@12.57
12:38	12.57@12.58
1:25	12.58@12.60
2:42	12.60@12.62
3:17	12.80@12.81

TIME.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUG.
10:30	12.40								
10:45	12.36@12.40	12.39@12.40	12.38@12.40	12.40@12.41	12.41@12.42	12.42@12.43	12.43@12.44	12.44@12.45	12.45@12.46
11:35	12.56@12.57	12.54@12.57	12.54@12.57	12.54@12.57	12.54@12.57	12.54@12.57	12.54@12.57	12.54@12.57	12.54@12.57
12:38	12.57@12.58	12.60@12.63	12.60@12.63	12.60@12.63	12.60@12.63	12.60@12.63	12.60@12.63	12.60@12.63	12.60@12.63
1:25	12.58@12.60	12.57@12.60	12.57@12.60	12.57@12.60	12.57@12.60	12.57@12.60	12.57@12.60	12.57@12.60	12.57@12.60
2:42	12.60@12.62	12.76@12.78	12.76@12.78	12.76@12.78	12.76@12.78	12.76@12.78	12.76@12.78	12.76@12.78	12.76@12.78
3:17	12.80@12.81	12.84@12.85	12.84@12.85	12.84@12.85	12.84@12.85	12.84@12.85	12.84@12.85	12.84@12.85	12.84@12.85

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 29. — noon— Cotton in moderate inquiry and freely supplied: middling uplands 6 15-16; middling Orleans 7 1-16; sales 10,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 69,901; American 54,700; futures opened cheaper but the decline has since been partially recovered; uplands low middling clause December delivery 6⅞; December and January delivery 6⅞@6 27-32; January and February delivery 6⅞@6 27-32@6⅞; February and March delivery 6 29-32@6 15-16; March and April delivery 7 1-32@7; April and May delivery 7 1-32@7 1-16; May and June delivery 7⅛; June and July delivery 7 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 29.—1:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6 29-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 29—3:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 7 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 29—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 8,300 bales: uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 7 3-32@7 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 29.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 7¼; futures closed dull and steady.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling uplands 12 9-16; middling Orleans 12 11-16; sales 154 bales; net receipts —; gross —; consolidated net receipts 36,993; exports to Great Britain 9,744; to France 3,323; to continent 863.

GALVESTON, December 29.—Holiday; net receipts 3,814 bales; gross 3,842; sales none; stock 84,600; exports coastwise 2,215.

NORFOLK, December 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11 15-16; net receipts 3,221 bales; gross —; stock 37,728; sales 2,222; exports coastwise 7,958.

BALTIMORE, December 29—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12; net receipts 467 bales; gross 1,064; sales 360; stock 21,418; sales to spinners 220; exports coastwise 170.

BOSTON, December 29.—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 1,690 bales; gross 8,667; sales none; stock 3,721.

WILMINGTON, December 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11 11-16; good ordinary 11 3-16; net receipts 81 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 13,612.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12¾; net receipts 335 bales; gross 732; sales 1,320 to spinners 1,252; stock 12,905; exports coastwise 1,469.

SAVANNAH, December 29.—Cotton easy; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 3,324 bales; gross 5,370; sales 2,800; stock 163,524; exports coastwise 441.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 6,621 bales; gross 7,521; sales 5,000; stock 230,632; exports to Great Britain 7,812; to France 2,935; coastwise 2,851.

MOBILE, December 29.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 4,397 bales; gross 4,426; sales 800; stock 69,654; exports coastwise 1,382.

MEMPHIS, December 29.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 3,121 bales; shipments 5,882; sales 250; stock 112,078.

AUGUSTA, December 29.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,280 bales; gross 1,280; sales 1,000; shipments —; sales 537.

CHARLESTON, December 29—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 2,872 bales; gross —; sales 100; stock 67,790; exports to Great Britain 10,350; coastwise 4,119.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 29, 1879.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, December 29, 1879.

	WHEAT.	CORN.	C. R. SIDES.	MESS PORK.	LARD.
JAN.	135	40¾			
FEB.	135	40¾			
JAN.					
MAY.					
JAN.					
FEB.					
JAN.					
FEB.					

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, December 29. Flour firm; Howard street and western superfine $5.00@$5.50; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $7.25@$7.75; city mills superfine $5.00@$5.50; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $7.25@$7.75; Rio brands $7.50@$7.75; Patapsco family $8.25. Wheat, southern steady and firm; western lower, closing dull and weak; southern red $1.40@$1.45; amber $1.50@$1.56; No. 1 Maryland $1.56; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1.53½@$1.53¾; January $1.54¼@$1.54¾; February $1.50¾@$1.59¾; March $1.63¾@$1.63¾. Corn, southern steady; western dull and weak; southern white 62@65; yellow 60. Oats dull; southern 47@48; western 46@47@48; western mixed 45@46; Pennsylvania 47@48.

ATLANTA, December 29.—Flour—Market steady; fancy $8 00; extra family $7.75; family $7.50. Wheat—Chicazo easier for January and February; spots steady. Local market firm at unchanged figures: choice Tennessee $1.55; Georgia $1.30@$1.40. Corn—A better demand prevails here now than some weeks past, though stocks are still very light. The western markets continue easy and quiet. We quote white corn 68@70c. Oats—Market steady; feed 60c; choice seed 65@75c. Meal—67c. Grits—$4.00.

NEW YORK, December 29—Flour, southern quiet and firm; common to fair extra $6.65@6.85; good to choice extra $6.90@$8.50. Wheat, spring firm with a fair export inquiry; winter dull and ½@1½c lower; ungraded red $1.52@1.53½; No. 3 do. $1.51@$1.52; No. 2 do. $1.53@$1.60½; dry—Winter $1.55½@$1.56¼. Corn dull; ungraded 61@64½. Oats, No. 2 white a shade stronger; others dull; No. 3 39. Hops in light inquiry; yearlings 7@18.

CHICAGO, December 29—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat steady with a fair demand; No. 2 red winter $1.32; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.31¾@$1.31¾ cash; $1.31¾ January; $1.35½ February; No. 3 do. $1.18; rejected 99@$1.07. Corn quiet and weak at 40¾c cash; 40¾ January; 40¾@41 February; 46¾@46¾ May; rejected 37½. Oats in light demand; holders firm; prices higher; 36 cash; 36½ January; 36¾ February; 40¾ May.

ST. LOUIS, December 29—Flour quiet; double extra $5.60@$5.80; treble extra fall $5.90@$6.00; family $6.10@$6.20; choice to fancy $6.25@$6.60. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1.30@$1.30¾ cash; $1.37¼ January; $1.41¾@$1.42¼ February; No. 3 do. $1.26¾. Corn dull; 35½@35⅝ cash; 36¼@36¼ January; 38¼@38⅝ February. Oats slow; 28@28⅛ cash; 28 January; 29¼@29¾ February.

LOUISVILLE, December 29—Flour quiet; extra $4.50@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.50; No. 1, $6.00@$6.25; fancy $6.50@$7.50. Wheat strong; red, amber and white $1.30@1.33. Corn firmer; new white 47; mixed 46. Oats steady; white 42; mixed 41.

NEW ORLEANS, December 29—Flour in good demand; superfine $3.50@$3.75; double extra $6.00@$6.12½; treble extra $6.37½@$6.62½; high grades $6.75@$7.37½. Corn active, firm and higher at 59@60. Oats firm and higher at 52¾.

CINCINNATI, December 29—Flour in high demand; holders firm; family $6.20@$6.40; fancy $7.00. Wheat firm: No. 2 red winter $1.33@$1.36. Corn in fair demand at 40@42. Oats dull at 38@39.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, December 29.—Lime—The market is without quotable change. Trade is steady. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c as asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs, neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75, less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₩ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₩ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₩ bbl.

ATLANTA, December 29.—Paper—Market active and firm. Manilla paper No. 1 9@10c ₩ lb; No. 2 8@9c ₩ lb; No. 3 6½@7½c ₩ lb; wrapping 5½c ₩ lb; straw 4@1½c ₩ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 8½@9c; for wheat, 9½@10c; second-hand 6½@7c.

ATLANTA, December 29.—Hides—Market dull at quotations; Dry flint 12½@14; dry salt 12½@14; wet salted 8@8½. Furs are in good demand and firm: Minks, good, 25@50; otter $2.00@$4.00; beaver $1.00@$1.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, December 29.—Plastering

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 1-16d; in New York, 12 9-16c; in Atlanta, 11c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, southwest winds, stationary temperature, stationary or higher pressure, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, possibly followed in the interior by cooler northwest winds.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, December 29, Assent of solar time.

All observations taken at the same time.

NAME OF STATION	Barometer reduced to sea level	Thermometer	Humidity	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30	79	8.	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29	79			Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	60	78	S.		Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.01	64	91	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.00	69	93	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30	74	86	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30	56	94	S.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30	60	87	S.	E. Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30	60	88	S.	E. Gent	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30	65	100	N.	E. Gent	.00	Foggy.
Savannah	30	60	88	S.	W. Gent	.00	Clear.

* * * ing complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 30, inclusive; High, 30 to 40, inclusive.

Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 29, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.25	45	83	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Smoky.
11:31	30.05	59	73	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.02	60	69	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
3:31	30.18	59	64	S. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
8 p. m	30.25	52	86	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.25	52	79	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mean daily bar	30.250		Maximum ther			60	
Mean daily ther	52.2		Minimum ther			.41	
Mean daily humid	.71		Total rainfall				

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.
WHOLESALE CRAIGE & CO., 49 Whitehall St., & RETAIL, ATLANTA, GA.
N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
sts wsa-2,79 dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction Sales—W. C. Morris & Co.
Carriages, buggies, etc—D. W. Miller & Co.
Commission Merchants—Jos. Joseph & Bros.
New Year's Session in Dancing—Prof. Nichols.
Pork Packers—F. A. Laidley & Co.
New Year Call Cards—Jas. P. Harrison & Co.
Hardware and Cutlery—Howell, Gano & Co.
Wholesale Dry Goods—McAlpin, Polk & Co.
Exemption—F. M. Swanson.
National Hotel Barber Shop—A. Hill.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA GA., DECEMBER 30, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Two more days and then '80.

—Good weather for sore throats.

—Through travel is heavy to New Orleans and Florida.

—Vacant houses are as scarce in Atlanta as fresh peaches.

—The live stock market is flooded with buyers and sellers.

—The corner of Broad and Mitchell is a lively business point.

—A certain young man in Atlanta has a goatee which he raised from a kid.

—The girls will receive in a group and the boys will call in a body. Good.

—The violet crop was completely killed in this city by the recent cold snap.

—The hand-organ fiend has racked into the city and knuckled down to his business.

—All of the stock pens of the city are filled with hundreds of head of cattle and hogs.

—Knowing ones say that we are to have some more rain in the next twenty-four hours.

—Tom Kneeland, of Atlanta, will sell pools at Augusta during the races next week.

—It is frequently asked: "Ought we to visit her?" It depends upon the sentiments of old man.

—A small lot on Decatur street, with a frontage of thirty feet sold for four hundred dollars yesterday.

—A good many Atlanta citizens will leave for Augusta Sunday next for the purpose of attending the races.

—Many of the representative lawyers of the Savannah bar are in the city attending the supreme court.

—It is said that New Year calls will be conducted in blue ribbon order, which means feeble coffee and pale cider.

—The next attraction at the opera house is the Bowers Thompson company, which is billed for Wednesday and Thursday nights with matinee.

—Rev. J. F. F. Kerstan has arrived and will preach in the Lutheran church, 31st instant, Wednesday evening, 7.30 p. m. All are invited to attend.

—Akers' Patent Process Flour is equal to anything in the market, perfectly free of adulteration and made from the cream of Kentucky and Tennessee wheat.

—Any boy or girl who will send $40 and 20 names to the Sunday Phonograph, of Atlanta, will get as a premium a nice $10 watch—small size for girls, larger size for boys.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mike F. Singleton is in the city.

—J. M. High, of Madison, is in the city.

—E. J. Eldridge, of Americus, is in the city.

—J. A. H. Harper, of Covington, is in the city.

—A. T. Asbury, of Forsyth, is in the city.

—H. H. Phinizy, of Athens, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Amos T. Akerman, of Cartersville, is visiting the city.

—Thomas Hutchinson, of Winterville, is visiting the city.

—John H. Pate, of Hawkinsville, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Charles R. Watts, of Geneva, was in the city yesterday.

—D. H. Baldwin and Joe Hull, of Savannah, are in the city.

—T. E. Hanbury, of the Rome Tribune, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Henry R. Goetchius, of Columbus, is visiting friends in the city.

—John C. Rutherford and Robert Coleman, of Macon, are in the city.

—Bill Moore, of the Augusta Evening News, spent Sunday in Atlanta.

—Newt Heggie, of Augusta, is in the city inspecting the live stock market.

—D. H. Johnson and M. O. Bowdoin, of Griffin, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—Miss Annie Pace, of Covington, is visiting Mrs. Williams, at McPherson barracks.

—Mrs. John A. Laird left this city on Friday last to visit her relatives in Selma, Alabama.

—Miss Mollie Riviere, of Union Point, is visiting the city, and is a guest of Mrs. J. T. Carter, on Collins street.

—Robert Falligant, of the Savannah bar, is in the city in attendance upon the supreme court.

—Clarence K. Knowles is confined to his room by a sprained ankle. His many friends hope that his injury may be of brief duration.

—Maj Cummings met his wife and daughter, Miss Lizzie, at Dalton Saturday and brought them to their home, No. 64 Cooper street, where his wife and daughter, Mrs. Murrell and Miss Lizzie would be glad to see any friends.

The Cotton Factory.

Visitors at the cotton factory have become so numerous that Mr. Kimball has been compelled to issue an order positively prohibiting the admission of visitors after

FEDERAL NEWS.

The Small Pox in Washington—The Maine Troubles—General Grant, Etc.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—The appearance of small-pox here has created some alarm. There are seventeen cases reported. Most of them have been carried to the city hospital, while the others are in private hospitals. The authorities think they will be able to arrest the disease and are vaccinating the poor. Those southern people who intend bringing their families here on the assembling of congress, had better as a matter of precaution have them vaccinated before leaving. The authorities have traced the disease to the squad of North Carolina negroes who stopped here on their way to Indiana, and who for two weeks were huddled together in an old building, living in squallid poverty and intense filth.

Mr. Yancey Martin, from Columbus, Georgia, and son of the late B. Y. Martin, is seriously ill with typhoid fever. The physicians in charge of him think he cannot recover. He has every attention from Georgians, and from his friends [illegible] is a clerk in the treasury department.

The Dalton postoffice is in the hands of Mr. Jesse A. [illegible]'s securities, who ask time to straighten out its affairs before another is appointed. There are a number of applicants, among whom are several democrats. It is authoritatively announced by the department that the vacancy will be filled by a republican, and that he must reside within the delivery of that office. So your democratic readers who are applicants need give themselves no further concern about it as the decision is irrevocable.

Mr. Varney Gaskill, of Chattanooga, but formerly of Atlanta, is here with his bride, stopping at the National hotel.

Commissioner Raum is opposed to granting amnesty in the future to "moonshiners."

The Maine embroglio is the general topic of conversation in Washington, and the politicians seem as excited over it, as the citizens of Bangor. The election laws in Maine are very strict, and returns are required to be carefully made, and in a prescribed form. In Georgia if there are only two witnesses to a will, it will not be probated, because the law requires three, and the Maine election law is just as particular. The democrats are hurrahing for Garcelon and applauding his course, some because they think he is carrying out the letter of the law, and others because he is feeding the republicans out of the same spoon they fed the democrats from in Louisiana. The republicans denounce it as a fraud, and talk revolution. There may be trouble and bloodshed before the matter is settled. In alluding to the matter to Mr. Stephens, he said to your correspondent: "From the information I have regarding the status of affairs in Maine, I am inclined to regard it as a muddle, which may prove to be a very serious blunder on the part of the democrats of that state, and in any event, will add very much to 'Blaine's boom' for the presidential candidacy with the republican party." He declined to further express himself, because the facts are not sufficiently developed to warrant a mature opinion on either the rightfulness or policy of Governor Garcelon.

Mr. Stephens's health is better, and he looks generally improved since his recent attack.

General Rufus Ingalls, quartermaster-general of the United States army, was in the city to-day, and was asked what of Grant's candidacy for the presidency: "It appears to me that he is the greatest favorite at present, yet he may not be a candidate. I cannot say that the general would accept if nominated. I don't think anybody, even his wife, knows whether he would or not. It depends upon how the nomination is presented to him. If elected, I think Grant would be a great benefit to the south. He is the best man that the south could choose for president. From the time of Lee's surrender until to-day he has always been a friend to the south, and he is to-day. Grant has many leading public friends in the south—Lamar, Gordon, Stephens and the rest. He wants to see the bitterness and rancor of the war die out."

General Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, arrived here at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. A large crowd met him at the depot. There was no reception by the public. As he stepped from the car a prolonged cheer went up. He quietly entered the carriage and was driven to the residence of General Beale, whose guest he is.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Matters of Interest to the Business Community.

THE CINCINNATI EXCURSION.

Cincinnati Commercial.

It should be understood throughout the south that the people of Cincinnati cannot be held responsible for the mass of the invitations issued to southern people to visit us. Our authorities will invite the authorities of Chattanooga—Atlanta is the other end of the railroad line. The invitations generally will be given by the Southern railroad. The limit placed upon the number of guests is the capacity of the railroad, and it will not be possible at once to know just what that is. The number of locomotives, palace cars, ordinary cars, etc., must be ascertained. There are close calculations to be made, that the road may do its best and not be overdone.

INDEED!

Augusta Chronicle.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, of yesterday, mentions a cock and bull rumor to the effect that Colonel Cole is endeavoring to lease the Georgia railroad, that one of the prominent directors in this city is engineering the movement, and that the general offices of the company are to be removed to Atlanta or Nashville.

THE GREAT AND PROGRESSIVE LINE.

Chicago Tribune.

The Louisville and Nashville railroad has made immense progress during the last few weeks. But a few weeks ago it was believed that Colonel Cole had succeeded in driving the corporation to the wall, while now it possesses a perfect railroad system in the south, controlling lines that give it entrance to all important points as well as connecting at seaports with large lines of steamships. Besides the purchase of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago gives it its own outlet to the north and west.

A BOOM FOR PORT ROYAL.

Correspondence Augusta Chronicle.

The object of this article is to call the attention of Augusta and the surrounding country to this important matter. Atlanta is comparatively safe, whichever route is decided upon, to have a large part of this business pass over her lines. Colonel Cole controls now the entire line from that city to St. Louis and is in favor of having his terminus at Brunswick, thus giving him control of the entire line from St. Louis to the sea. The Louisville and Nashville, when these new roads are completed, will terminate at Atlanta, and from that point be open to all the ports. Colonel Wadley talked strongly at his stockholders' meeting the other day about a new line which he would open up, passing through Savannah and establishing at Tybee, seventeen miles below the city, a large and commodious harbor for the largest vessels. In all these projects Augusta has no part, and yet from Atlanta the shortest line runs direct through her to the sea, terminating at Port Royal, the largest, most capacious, and having better facilities for the handling of freight than any of the ports on the South Atlantic, a port which has been built up by Atlanta's enterprise, and which this city should continue to encourage. With this short line of only 112 miles, with tracks direct to the ship's side, when freight, in four or five hours, can be put on board without any extra handling, this great seaport is really and substantially the port of Augusta, and with such unsurpassed advantages that it should be further developed.

CHATTANOOGA GOSSIP.

Chattanooga Times.

We met a gentleman yesterday who has undoubted information on the subject, and he is certain that if King Wadley builds anywhere from Carrollton, it will be to Decatur, Alabama. The Georgia Western will also go to Decatur, via Gadsden. Well, that would only intensify the necessity for the Chattanooga, Rome, Columbus and Pensacola connection. Cincinnati has got to have that road, and she will have it. Meantime the North Carolina people are certain to build here, so as to give this city an outlet to the sea via Ducktown, through the fine mineral regions of the western North Carolina mountains, through North Carolina to Wilmington, and through South Carolina to Charleston and Port Royal. We are not in the least worried as to the promised connections at Decatur from Savannah and Atlanta. Those combinations will bring more fish to our net than they will to that of any other southern city which competes with us. Yet we think the Georgia Central would make a grave mistake should it put itself at the mercy of a line (the Louisville and Nashville) which goes three hundred miles round to reach Savannah when by building little more than half the distance it can connect itself with Cincinnati, a superior market, a better distributing point, and through it reach the northwest and save that great additional haul. We are not of the opinion that King Wadley or his directory will finally go to Decatur, when the northern outlet of the Central Georgia is constructed. They are too far-sighted to commit such [illegible]

New Goods! New Goods

MR. BOYNTON, of our firm, has just returned from New York, and we are prepared to show some of the most attractive goods ever seen in Atlanta, embracing the following lines of Goods:

New Colored Silks, New Party Silks, Brocade Silks in evening shades, Novelties in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Beads in evening shades, Black Silks, New Fringes, New Passamenteries, Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, Fancy Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Fine Linens, Doyles, Towels, Gents' Shirts, Gents' Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Fancy Hosiery, Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Tidies, Kid Gloves, Cloaks, Dolmans, 300 pair fine Wool Blankets at Great Bargains, New Flannels, all styles.

CARPETS CARPETS.

NEW TAPESTRY, NEW INGRANS, NEW [illegible]S, LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS, SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our stock of Shoes has been replenished with New Styles from several of the leading manufacturers in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, etc. Call and examine our stock of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

318 dec1-[illegible]m top col 4th page

THE SOCIAL PESTS.

They Propose to Run a Presidential Candidate.

PITTSBURG, PA., December 29.—Saturday morning and afternoon were taken up by the socialistic convention committee meetings, from which members of the press were excluded. In the evening the public were admitted, and reports of the committees heard. The committee to which was referred the report of the executive committee recommended that the social democracy put a candidate in the field for president in opposition to the candidates of republicans and democrats, and urged the passage of a resolution to that effect. The report of the committee dwelt at some length with the question of military organizations, which were thought to be in violation of the constitution and should not be tolerated. The report was accepted, and, upon motion, was taken up in sections.

The balance of the evening was consumed in hearing the report of other committees, which were of an uninteresting nature.

An effort was made to reconsider the motion expelling Mr. Light, but it failed.

SHIPS AT SEA.

A Mutinous Crew—The Loss of the Arragon, Etc.

NEW YORK, December 29.—Captain Hensleman, of the steamship Rolmer, reported to the police Sunday that a mutiny had occurred on his vessel. The steamer arrived here December 16th, from Havre, France, and should have sailed yesterday but for the conduct of five of her sailors, who were dissatisfied with their pay and demanded an increase of wages. Captain Hensleman refused to grant an increase and the men refused to work. When he locked them up the men became demonstrative and in the anticipation of their committing acts of violence he reported the matter to the police. The latter refused to interfere unless to prevent bloodshed and the captain compromised with the dissatisfied seamen by promising to lay the matter before the Danish consul, under whose flag the steamer sails, and in the meantime the men accepted the propositions.

No tidings have been received from the steamer Arragon at the New York office of the company. The vessel is commanded by Captain Brown, and had a crew of about twenty-eight men. It left Bristol on the 19th instant for this city with a valuable cargo. The agent thinks there were no passengers, and is not apprehensive regarding her safety.

LONDON, December 29.—Rumors were current in Bristol yesterday that the steamer Arragon, which left New York November 26th, for Bristol had foundered at sea, and all on board were lost. The owners, at present, know nothing of any disaster to the vessel.

The owners of the Arragon, about whose safety some fear is entertained in consequence of rumors of her foundering at sea, state that they have heard nothing from that steamer since she sailed from Bristol on the 19th for New York.

The German ship Ledan, New York for Bremen, is ashore on Goodwin Sands and will probably become a wreck. The crew landed at Deal.

The steamer Wm. Burkitt, Captain Freeman, Savannah for Reval, grounded near Malmo. She is still water tight but laboring heavy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., December 29.—The schooner Cherubim, Captain M. E. Lang, from Misigoma, Hayti, for New York, put in at Smithville yesterday in distress. Captain Lang and the mate, Tom Lang, both died of yellow fever on the passage and were buried at sea. The vessel is now at the quarantine station and one man has been sent to the hospital. The schooner was built in Baltimore and was owned by the captain and mate. The captain hailed from Seaport, Delaware.

The brig Silas H. Martin, which was reported ashore near the bar at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, has been floated and is now on her way up to the city.

LONDON, December 29.—The steamer William Beckett, of Savannah, for Reval, previously reported grounded near Malmo, is supposed to have filled. Assistance has been sent to her. The British ship Earnack, Captain Hutton, from Beltast, November 11th, for Baltimore, has put back with her cargo shifted. The British bark Enchantress, Captain Kealing, from New Orleans, November 2d, has arrived at Rouen, having labored and been strained during heavy weather.

ALL FOR GRANT.

Judge Lochrane Interviewed in Regard to His Boom.

Chicago Times, 24th.

Judge O. A. Lochrane arrived on yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific, and was seen by a Times reporter in the evening at the residence of Mr. George M. Pullman, on Prairie avenue. As Judge Lochrane, on his return to Georgia, will make his first speech in the great popular campaign which will have for its object the nomination of Grant at the head of a people's ticket, a more than ordinary interest attaches to what he has to say upon southern politics.

"Judge," said the reporter, "what is the status of the political parties in the south to-day?"

"The political situation is very much mixed. The independent party man is growing in power. The sentiment in favor of Grant is very strong, but not fully developed, because of the uncertainty, in the public mind, as to whether or not he will be a candidate. If he ran to-day, as an independent, or people's candidate, he would sweep every state in the south. If he ran as a republican candidate, I think, even then, he would have a very large following at the south; and that he would break the solidity of the democratic party. Such a movement would, in my opinion, have the sympathy of many prominent southern men who would be willing to act with such a party and speak for its candidate."

"Have you in your mind any prominent southern leaders who, to your knowledge, are ready to attach themselves to such a movement?"

"I have in my mind many of our leading southern men who are convinced of the wisdom of inaugurating in the south such independent action for Grant, but who have not pronounced for it because of the danger to their party standing. So soon as the campaign is inaugurated they will lend it their aid."

"Why has the south such a predilection for one who is called the most 'advanced republican' of the day?"

"The south has admired Grant as a soldier and had respect for him as a man from the day that Fort Donalson fell, and Buckner went forward to surrender the confederate armies. Innumerable incidents have displayed Grant to the southern people in an admirable light. They remember how, at the moment of their deepest degradation, when the bands struck up 'Hail Columbia,' Grant waved his hand and told them to play 'Dixie.' They have not forgotten the time when Lee was indicted by a grand jury in Richmond, and Grant said to President Johnson, 'Lee has been set free upon his parole given to me, and will be protected so long as I hold my position;' nor how, when, on Lee's surrender, the horses being included, Grant said, 'No; the soldiers will need their horses to ride home upon and to raise their spring crops. The south not only admire him as a man somewhat after their own hearts, but realize that he is the man, above all others, able to direct capital into their quarter. They believe, too, that his experience abroad has expanded him and elevated his ideas of statecraft, and that he would be a president of the whole country, and able to heal the sectional differences between the people."

"Do you believe that Grant on the independent ticket could beat in the south a regular democratic ticket?"

"I do. While the democratic nominee could only call out the democratic votes, there would be a large mass of independents who for Grant would unite with the southern republicans and colored voters."

"What movement do you anticipate in favor of an independent nomination of Grant in the south?"

"I expect, when I go back to Georgia, to make a speech, and to open the Grant line. I have been a democrat all my life; but an independent man who has differed with the policy of the democratic party since the war. I believe that the men who have been put to the front to lead public sentiment at the south lack all the elements of sound statesmanship; and a great many troubles that the south suffers from arise from a lack of ability on the part of her public men to foresee and accept the inevitable.

"If the south had taken Grant instead of Greeley, as I was in favor of doing, it would have been to her interest. If it had stood closer to President Hayes, and met him on the line of his policy to the south, it would have been better for all her material interests. If her leaders had shown more patriotism and less partisanship in the last extra session of congress, they would not have lost the confidence of the country. While I say I am a democrat, I claim the right as a freeman to criticize the blunders that the democrats have committed."

"When you start the Grant movement south, judge, do you intend to start the movement within or without the democratic lines?"

"My position is to favor the election of General Grant to the presidency, irrespective of all party organizations. I regard Grant's election, in the present condition of things, as almost a necessity for the preservation of the public peace and the national prosperity. Before him all lawlessness, whether it originated from communism in the north or from local disturbances in the south, would be driven out. His election would make freedom of speech, press and ballot recognized upon every inch of American soil before his administration closed. I would advocate his election as the south's opportunity."

"What do you think of Senator Hill's remarks in the senate upon the colored people?"

"Senator Hill speaks truthfully in regard to the educational advantages provided for the colored people of Georgia; and also in regard to their having acquired property amounting to over $5,000,000. There is probably less dissatisfaction among the colored people of Georgia than in any other state. It is also true that at the various local elections in Georgia the vote of the colored people was sought by both sides. The colored vote unfortunately is now largely a matter of dollars and cents. There is one man, however, that the negro would unquestionably vote for. No money could buy his vote when he has the chance to vote for Grant."

DEFREYCINET'S TURN

To Govern the Almost Ungovernable French.

PARIS, December 29.—The Temps asserts that M. Gambetta had a long and cordial conference with President Grevy to-day.

A new ministry has been constituted, as follows: M. DeFreycinet, president of council and minister of foreign affairs; M. Lepere, minister of interior and of worship; M. Cazot, keeper of seals; M. Magnin, minister of finance; General Farre, minister of war; Admiral Jaureguiberry, minister of marine; M. Jules Ferry, minister of public instruction; M. Varray, minister of works; M. Terard, minister of commerce; M. Cochery, minister of posts and telegraphs.

M. Waddington has refused to accept the post of ambassador to England.

Hannah's Grievance.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, comes as near as anything we have seen, of a modern date, of answering the question, "What ails the Hannah." We trust that our efficient officers and men of the police force will look out for the faithless Ira, and if they can locate him, promptly inform the disconsolate Mary Hannah of his whereabouts:

DIXON, P. O., DAWSON, CO., GA., December 22, 1879.—Hon. Daniel Pittman, Ordinary of Fulton Co., Ga.: Please make search for my husband, Ira Francis Snell. He went to Gwinnett county, Geo gia, on the 13th of October, 1879, and I never heard from him any more until about a week ago; he then said he was going to Atlanta to join the United States regulars. If he is in Fulton county I want you to let me hear from you at once. His age is 22 years, height is six feet one inch and complexion is dark, hair back, eyes red and robust color; his weight is about 160 pounds. Look close and you will see a scar on the right side of his mouth. Please make search for him and let me hear from you quickly. Yours respectfully, MARY HANNAH SNELL.

Grant in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 28.—The city council on Saturday night unanimously adopted a resolution inviting General Grant and party to stop here on their way to Florida and extending to them the hospitality of the city.

The following has been received in response to an invitation tendering General Grant the hospitalities of this city:

"WASHINGTON, December 28.—To Wilberforce Daniel: Thanks for the invitation from the citizens of Augusta. I will not probably be able to stop longer than the train may be detained in your city.

(Signed) "U. S. GRANT."

WASHINGTON, December 29.—General Grant will not leave here on his trip south until Friday next. This postponement of his departure has been determined upon so as to enable him to receive many of his old friends on New Year's day.

Kappa Alpha.

Messrs. John S. Candler, W. P. Woolley, E. W. Anderson and Cecil H. Smith, of Emory college, and Mr. Harry Phinizy, of Athens, are in the city on business for the Kappa Alpha fraternity. This order is purely a southern fraternity and we are glad to have them among us. They have among their number some of the most brilliant men in the south. Their object is a noble one and it is our earnest desire that they may succeed wherever they may go.

Stealing Goods.

Saturday evening Mr. Steinheimer, a merchant of this city, caught a negro woman by the name of Ellen Rigdon while in the act of stealing some goods from a counter in his store. He delivered the woman to the police, who shortly after, locking her up, searched her home and found a large quantity of stolen goods, some of which were afterwards identified and claimed by merchants in this city. Sarah Myers was also arrested as an accomplice.

Juvenile Pinafore.

A full company of juveniles are drilled daily at James's hall by some of the best musical talent in the city. The girls meet in the afternoons and the boys in the evenings. The children show great interest in learning their parts, and everything points to a satisfactory performance at an early day.

The Temperance Wave.

Last night at a meeting of Georgia lodge nine candidates were initiated, including some of our first citizens, ladies and gentlemen. We are informed that all the lodges in the city are doing a good work, taking in new members at every meeting.

The Weather.

ST. JOHN, N. B., December 27.—The cold weather this morning was very severe. At 7 o'clock the thermometer registered here 17 degrees below zero, and at Frederick junction 29 degrees below zero. The weather is milder to-night, and a storm seems probable.

The Weather in Europe.

LONDON, December 29.—The weather is milder here and on the continent. At Paris it is thawing, after thirty-two days of frost, during which the thermometer touched eight degrees below zero. This is the coldest weather on record there.

An Earthquake.

YANKTON, D. T., December 29.—This place was shaken by an earthquake at half-past 12 o'clock last night. The shock lasted about one minute and was accompanied by internal rumblings. Hundreds of sleeping people were awakened by it. Fort Sully reports a similar visitation.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE supreme court is finishing the Savannah circuit.

THE inspection of fertilizers is in active progress with the prospect of a very large trade this season.

SEVERAL cities are preparing to make bids for the Georgia normal college.

THE total number of convicts now in the penitentiary is about 1,326.

MAIMED ex-confederate soldiers continue to apply for the money allowed them by the state for their lost limbs. The list has run up to about 200.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

An Italian Funeral—Cuban Slavery.

ROME, December 29.—The funeral of General Avezzana was a very imposing one. The police, amid the tumultuous scene, seized the Italia Irredenta flag in the procession, but their attempt to seize the republican flag was evaded. The Fanfulla says, in reference to the report of the assault made by the crowd on Tuesday on the gens d'armes who accompanied King Humbert on his hunting expedition, that there were only four persons concerned in the affair, probably poachers, who fled after discharging their guns. One of them was subsequently captured.

MADRID, December 29.—The committee of the chamber of deputies to whom was referred the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, which has passed the senate, will to-day commence the examination of the Cuban deputies, who are desirous to propose amendments to the bill on the reassembling of the cortes on January 10th. It is expected that the members of the chamber of deputies of the minority who recently absented themselves will participate in the debate on the abolition bill.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 29.—Ahmed Moukhtar has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Gusinje and Plava, stating that those districts now belong to Montenegro, and he telegraphed to the porte yesterday that a more conciliatory disposition prevails, justifying the hope of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties arising from the territorial cession.

LONDON, December 29.—A Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says he is authorized to contradict the rumors that a revival of the alliance between the three emperors is contemplated. The correspondent also denies that any alterations are at present intended in the protective tariff. He says it is understood that the imperial government intends bringing in a bill restricting the right of free settlement with a view to checking the spread of socialism.

LONDON, December 29.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily News says he knows that the first step towards a rapprochment between England and Russia has been taken in an unlawful and significant manner, and he also says it is known that the greatest satisfaction will be experienced in the highest official quarters here if an arrangement can be effected.

PARIS, December 29.—A duel was fought with swords between M. Humbert, a writer on the Mot D'Odre, and the editor of the Lanterne. M. Humbert's sword was broken during the fight, when the duel was stopped.

The Chicago Butchers.

CHICAGO, December 29.—The packing and provision company, which hitherto has been regarded as friendly to the union, this morning posted a notice that the firm intended to run its own business and employ who ever came, regardless of the union. During the day some sixty of their beef slaughterers struck on account of this notice, and the company engaged one hundred non-union men to fill their places.

The slaughtering at Armour's, at Anglo-American, and at Fowler Bros. has progressed well with exclusively non-unionists. Armour expects three hundred non-unionists from outside.

The union holds meetings daily, and is firm and determined. They claim to have received seven thousand dollars from Ohio unions.

The receipts of hogs were much larger today, and the appearance of matters at the stock yards is livelier this morning than for two weeks past.

South America.

NEW YORK, December 29.—The charge d'affairs of Peru denies the report said to have emanated from the Chilian legation at Paris, announcing the arrival at Panama of the president of Peru, en route to the United States and Europe, which was published on the 26th inst. Telegraphic advices to December 20th have been received here from Callao, at which date perfect order prevailed in Lima, and there had been no change in the government. Like almost all reports relating to Peruvian affairs recently given to the world and purporting to come from the Chilian legation in France, this was undoubtedly published to affect the price of nitrate of silver or for other stock jobbing purposes in the London market.

The Red Men's Fair.

The Red Men's fair, now in progress at 3½ Marietta street, in Odd Fellows' hall, is well attended every night and proves of interest to all who go out. The races are all well-contested and will be close. The race for the gold watch will close Thursday night at ten o'clock. The race for the sewing machine and organ will close at ten o'clock Saturday night. The race for the jewelry and the regalia and the race for the doll will close Friday night at ten o'clock. There will be a raffle Saturday night at ten o'clock for a set of furniture and a gold watch. Every night will present some point of interest. Dancing with excellent music will occur every night. The fair is given for a good object and should be patronized.

Bowers-Thompson.

To-morrow night Mrs. D. P. Bowers and Miss Charlotte Thompson, two of the most finished artists on the American stage, will appear at the opera house, in the popular play, "Lady Jane Grey." The part of Lady Jane is assumed by Miss Thompson, Mrs. Bowers appearing as "Mary Tudor." Both are pronounced admirable by the press throughout the west where they have recently had a succesful tour. The support consists of Mr. Power, Mr. McCollum and other popular actors. At Thursday matinee the same play will be given, and Thursday night "Court and Stage" will be the play. Reserved seats will be on sale to-day at Phillips & Crew's.

Post Graduate Course.

We call attention to the card of Miss Eliza Bowen, who proposes to teach a post graduate class of ladies a course of English literature. Her course will begin on the 12th of January, and there is no reason why it should not open with a full attendance. Miss Bowen is highly qualified for her work, having a thorough knowledge of English literature and a fine faculty for instruction. She is highly endorsed by those who are capable of appreciating her excellence. Read her card.

New Year's Calls.

Already a large number of ladies who will receive calls Thursday have sent their names to THE CONSTITUTION. It is hoped that all who have not done so will send in their lists to-day so that the complete directory may be made up to-morrow. All gentlemen who intend to call can send in their names and thus enable us to give a list of the callers as well as of the receivers. The prospects of a brilliant New Year's celebration were never so good. It will be a day of social enjoyment in a rare degree.

The Collection Enjoined.

MACON, December 29.—Judge Simmons, of the superior court, has granted an injunction restraining the state comptroller-general from collecting taxes for 1876 and 1877 from the Southwestern railroad, which aggregate is $220,000.

Grave Robbers.

CINCINNATI, O., December 27.—The grave-robbers broke open a vault in the colored cemetery Tuesday night and carried away the bodies of Henry Jones, Silas Edmundson and Maria Burnside. The trustees searched the medical colleges of this city to-day without success.

Burnet House, Cincinnati.

During my visit of two weeks in Cincinnati, it was a good fortune to patronize the old reliable Burnet house, and I must say I found it one of the best hotels in America. In the past few years the interior has been remodeled, rendering it fully up to the standard of a strictly first-class hotel. The perfect management, desirable location and superior accommodations make it the most attractive house in the city. The Burnet has always enjoyed the highest esteem by our southern people, and I can assure them the clever treatment they are extending their patrons to-day will retain their considerations of kindly home-like feeling. MCCORMICK NEAL.

Query: Why will people suffer with indigestion when "BLACK-DRAUGHT" will cure them?

For sale by J. L. L. PINSON.
331 july20 dood&mtu tues thur sat 4th pg

Not Without Permission.

It is a pity that the names of all the persons who each month draw all the prizes in the monthly scheme of the Louisiana State Lottery Company cannot be published, for then it could be seen exactly where every dollar goes to. This could be done but for the reason that some winners object to having their names made known, and it is a rule of the Company not to divulge these without permission.

Full information can be obtained in reference to past drawings or the next monthly one to take place on the 13th January, by addressing M. A. Dauphin, at New Orleans, La., or New York.

dec30—d&w1t

FOR NEW YEAR.

Two hundred and fifty barrels choice Michigan Apples, the finest of the season.
One hundred barrels choice Florida Oranges, just received at
MICKELBERRY & SIMS'S.
689 dec30—d1t

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

Mrs. W. W. Haskell begs to state that she will take charge of M. Rich & Bro.'s Dress Making Department on the first of January, where she will be able to take in work as well as furnish Entire Suits. She will be pleased to see her old friends and as many new ones as will favor her with a call.
665 dec28 2t

F. A. Laidley & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have one of the largest packing houses in the city, and cure product especially for the southern market—their trade from that section being larger than any other house in the trade. Mr. Schirmer, of Charleston, South Carolina, so well-known to the trade south, is associated with them, and gives his personal attention to their orders. They are also large dealers in flour and salt; the latter is made on the Ohio and Kanawha rivers and will no doubt find a market in Georgia, as it is now doing in Tennessee and Alabama.

FOR NEW YEAR.

Two hundred and fifty barrels choice Michigan Apples, the finest of the season.
One hundred barrels choice Florida Oranges, just received at
MICKELBERRY & SIMS'S.
689 dec30—d1t

New Evening Kids, Ties, Ruchings, for New Year's Eve, just opened at
665 dec28 2t M. RICH & BRO.'s.

Lecture.

To-night Dr. Price, of Arkansas, will lecture at Powell's hall. This is the first of his three lectures. The subject for to-night is "Angelic Visits." Doubtless all who attend will be highly entertained.

Furniture! Furniture!

50 Dressing Case Suites.
50 Bureau Suites.
50 Parlor Suites.
Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Wardrobes, etc.
Matresses of all kinds made to order.
150 Misses ¼ and ½ Marble Bureaus.
300 Imitation or Poplar Bedsteads.
150 Walnut Bedsteads.
At wholesale very low for CASH

**JOHN D. STOCKER